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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

☞ Both Houses of Congress stand adjourned over to Monday. There is no report, therefore, this morning.

☞ The Van Wyck Investigating Committee of the House will make their report on army frauds, next Monday. The report has been delayed some days in the hands of the printer. It was intended to be ready on Tuesday last, following the President's Message.

☞ A tone of apprehension is noticeable in the New York press of Thursday, lest by means of tampering with returns in districts still to be heard from, an attempt will be made to unseat Opdyke, and give the election to Gunther. Fortunately it is not Wood, for Fernando stands third on the list; but it will not be much better for the city that the Tammany candidate succeeds, which is unlikely.

☞ England admits Jeff. Davis's privateers to all the privileges of her ports; the Netherlands, to appease our indignation that the Sumter was permitted to coal at Curacoa, decides that neither the vessels of the United States nor the Confederacy shall come to her ports to stay beyond twenty-four hours, unless driven in by stress of weather. For particulars see our Washington dispatches.

☞ Col. Henry Dougherty, of the 22d Illinois regiment, wounded and taken prisoner at Belmont, has been released by the rebels; Gen. Grant and a military escort going down the river, yesterday, on a steamer, to receive him from the rebels. Col. Dougherty had a leg amputated at Columbus, but is convalescent and in a fair way to recovery. No agreement has yet been reached as to our other Belmont prisoners, whom the rebels have sent to Memphis.

☞ Jeff. Davis has appointed General Henry Heath, of Virginia (late Colonel), commander of his "Department of Missouri," thus virtually superceding Gen. Price in that high office. Price has pitched his camp near Osceola, and is receiving a constant stream of supplies from Lexington and the river counties. A train of fifty wagons passed down within fifteen miles of Sedalia, last Monday, without being discovered or stopped by our troops.

THE NATIONAL INVENTORY.

What a stupendous work a free nation has accomplished in seven months' time for its own defence! Remembering that in April last we had only *forty-two* vessels and five-hundred and fifty guns in our Navy, and a scattered land force of about sixteen thousand men, look at the National inventory at the present time, as given in the official documents we have published:

THE ARMY.	
Three Months' Men	77,875
For the War	640,637
Aggregate Called Out	718,512
Regular Army	20,334
Total in the Field	660,971
THE NAVY.	
Vessels	264
Guns	2,557
Seamen	22,000

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

On the fourth page, in the report of the Board of Supervisors, will be found the action of that body in relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. A proposition was made to appropriate five hundred dollars towards the survey; but some of the members doubting whether the Board had authority to make it, the resolution was not passed. It will be seen, however, that they pledged themselves to co-operate with others, and do all in their power to secure so desirable an object. The entire nation has an immense interest in the enlargement of the canal; and it is only necessary that its relations to the military necessities of the country should be understood to secure all requisite aid from Congress to complete it at an early day.

DISPENSABLE MEANS.

One word used by President Lincoln in his Message was murdered by the telegraph, probably the most important and pregnant in the whole. The telegraph made the term "*dispensable*" read "*defensible.*" The President's phrase was as follows:

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.

According to Worcester, the first meaning of the adjective thus used, is "that which may be dispensed," though the word itself is one which Mr. Lincoln brought with him from the Courts. The President avows his determination to use all means available and possible for the preservation of the Government. But we submit that the telegraph was not altogether wrong; the means to which we must come at last will be also "*defensible*" in the light of Humanity, Progress and Justice.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS.

Sorghum has given us a prairie promise of saccharine, and a few years hence we may require no sweets from Dixie Land. There is now an added prospect that we of Illinois shall grow our own shirts. Recently we gave a historical sketch of the former cultivation of the cotton plant in this State in the ante-steamboat-and-railroad-days of 1840, when thousands of yards of linseys were made of Illinois cotton and wool. We shall refer to the subject more at length as it deserves, and the discussion of its culture will be carried on by "Rural's" letters in our columns. To show that it is really an important topic of commercial value and interest, it deserves to be stated that we have the information from an unquestioned source, that FIVE THOUSAND acres in Illinois will be planted with cotton the coming year.

SAVING SLAVERY.

The country has a striking example of how saving slavery works, in the case of Gen. Sherman at Port Royal. He has declined to employ the slaves of the South Carolina rebels, and has disregarded the instructions of the War Department, but has conducted his campaign, as far as possible, on pro-slavery principles. After the fleet captured the forts and drove away the rebels, he landed his army and wrote a billet doux to the chivalry, most affectionately worded, which they as scornfully spit upon and rejected. The remainder of his time has been spent in "fortifying." A month has passed away since he landed, and not a thing has been accomplished—save what the fleet has done. His army is in a country where the blacks outnumber the whites six to one, and yet he has not availed himself of this loyal element as he was directed by his instructions to do. At last accounts he had not even taken possession of Beaufort, beyond keeping gunboats in the harbor, to prevent the slaves, who were abandoned by their masters, from committing depredations on the property of the run-away rebels. This expedition has already cost the Government, [illegible] millions of dollars, and such are the [illegible] results up to last advices. Suppose Gen. Sherman had pursued the opposite course, as his instructions directed, and issued his proclamation, calling upon all Union men without distinction of color to rally to the support of the old flag, his call would have been answered [illegible] by tens of thousands of loyal people, who would have flocked to his standard, to serve the Union cause. He could have had an army by this time, of 50,000 men, and Charleston and Savannah might be in his possession, and the rebel flying into the interior, panic stricken, and pursued by his victorious colums. Every day his army would have receive thousands of recruits, only too glad to obey his commands. Gen. Sherman might have had an hundred thousand blacks, male and female, gathering and baling cotton. He might have loaded, by this time, twenty Government transports, and dispatched them to New York with that much prized commodity. If Sherman had taken hold of the work in downright earnest, he had the materials at hand with which he could crush out the rebellion in South Carolina and Georgia within eight weeks from the day he landed at Hilton Head; and he had it in his power to have palsied with terror the whole rebel confederacy. Had he pursued such course no rebel army would be holding General McClellan at bay, and flaunting its treasonable flag within site of the capital and White House. He could occupy the fortifications at Manassas without a battle. There would be a Bull Run *to* Richmond of the terror-haunted traitors. But by this vigorous mode of waging war slavery would "get hurt," which is contrary to the policy which animates either the Generals or the Administration—the Secretary of War excepted, who has been extensively "modified." How much longer is the war to be conducted on the policy of protecting slavery while feebly trying to save the Union?

THE ARKANSAS TRAVAILER.

Governor Rector, of Arkansas, is in trouble; his heart is a well-spring of melancholy and bitterness. He travaileth over the condition of his State, and, as we think, lets slip incautious words. He does not felicitate himself, or his people, in any paragraph in the Message Gubernatorial. He is not jolly. He isn't even tolerably easy in his mind, if we may judge from this mysterious insinuation:

> "More treason lurks in Arkansas, under the garb of patriotism, than most men conceive of."

He refers to the absorbing interest the cost of the war will possess, and justifies the expression by showing that it has *absorbed* for the war, up to Nov. 6th, $1,041,603. The unhappy Arkansites have hastened to dance to Dixie, and they must now pay the fiddler to the tune of a war tax of *two per cent.*, and that, too, with a happy prospect ahead for a State without a dollar in the Treasury, and over ears (a mulish pair) in debt at that. Happy State, happy Gubernator.

The 24th Illinois, Col. Hecker.

The Hecker regiment imbroglio seems to be more badly mixed than ever. It will be remembered that among the last acts of Gen. Sherman, in Kentucky, was the acceptance of the resignation of the officers (Major Kune and others) who had been ordered to Springfield, to await a decision in the case, and the reinstatement of Col. Hecker, who had been spending his time in Lebanon. Straightway Col. Hecker sent to the Governor of Illinois the list of the officers whom he desired to have appointed, and there being some objections to them, Lieut. Governor Hoffman was called to Springfield to confer with Governor Yates, and see what should be done. Upon his suggestion Governor Yates decided to fill the vacancies by regular promotion, thus throwing overboard Col. Hecker's entire list. But the end was not yet. Orders came from the War Department to General Buell, a few days since, ordering that Col. Hecker's officers should be mustered out of the service, and the old officers (Kune, etc.,) reinstated; the Department not having heard of the action that was being taken by Governor Yates. The officers were accordingly mustered out. Col. Hecker has again returned to his home in Lebanon, and, we understand, has resigned. Lt. Col. Mihalotzy is in temporary command. It is uncertain what the old officers will do, whether return to the regiment or not. Many of them, since their discharge by General Sherman, have been making other arrangements. We hope the end of this troublesome controversy will be reached, and the regiment saved from demoralization and disgrace.

Col. Austin Light.

It was with pain that we recently gave what we knew was the true explanation of the charges against Col. Austin Light, of the Yates Phalanx, now in Maryland, which have resulted in his being dismissed from the service. But it was, we felt, better that one should suffer, if within the bounds of strict justice, rather than that a false imputation should rest on higher authorities on account of his discharge—an event not to be kept secret. In another column we give a detailed statement of the case, and this, we desire to add, comes from a source entirely new, the information originally reaching us from Washington. It will be observed that the formal and honorable discharge of Col. Light, which appears in our columns, and is being used as a proof of his innocence from the charge of desertion, bears date 1853, several years antecedent to his re-enlistment and the events that followed. We are sincerely sorry for Col. Light. We know how popular he was with his fine regiment. We have given our reasons for having referred to the matter. We are not mistaken.

Indian Troubles.

The Red Lake Indians are getting troublesome. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that on Wednesday last Messrs. Burbank & Co., of that city, received a message from the Chief of the Red Lake Indians, on Red River, informing them that they could no longer occupy that portion of the water running through their lands, without paying tribute, and requested Mr. Burbank to meet him at Red Lake within a stated time and make payment of $40,000 for past privileges, or else they would burn or take possession of their boat, the Anson Northup. At the earnest solicitation of the people of Georgetown, Gov. Ramsey has ordered out one of the two companies ordered to Fort Abercrombie, to be stationed at Georgetown, in order to protect the lives and property of the whites in that settlement. Burbank & Co. have agreed to furnish good winter quarters for the soldiers.

From Farnsworth's Cavalry.

We give in another part of our paper to-day a variety of information, in communications, from the camp of Col. Farnsworth's Illinois Cavalry. From another source we learn that vexatious and grievous delays have been experienced in receiving their outfit, and that in some departments of the same the rascally contractors have had their "perfect work." Furnishing 8 lb. blankets when 5 lbs. is the regulation, is a difference appreciable just now. Five hundred of their horses still stand at the picket ropes, *unblanketed*, in December.

The progress in drill by the regiment is highly spoken of, and yet it is hard to see how it is so good as to justify their taking the field before they have been provided with sabres. The entire armament of the 1200 men to-day are *forty* carbines, for guard duty. The coming week they are to take their position in front of Alexandria, in Gen. Sumner's column.

From Missouri.

Senator Waldo P. Johnson has not taken his seat, and probably never will. The vacancy, it is rumored, is to be filled by Colonel John B. Henderson, from the interior of the State. Trusten Polk has taken his seat, but will not enjoy a long term of its enjoyment. He is to be brightened up a little by a process announced in our dispatches of last night, as already begun. Probably Frank Blair will succeed Polk, by appointment of Gov. Gamble, in a short time.

An order is to be forthwith issued by Gov. Gamble for an election for Representative in Congress in the District lately represented by Gen. John B. Clark, gone to the Southern Confederacy, and also in the District from which Gen. John W. Reid was elected, who has followed Clark. It is desirable that the representation of Missouri in Congress should be speedily filled with loyal men.

THE CASE OF COL. AUSTIN LIGHT.

Cause of his Dismissal from Service.

Austin Light, ex-Colonel of the 39th regiment, better known in this city as the Yates Phalanx, enlisted in the regular army of the United States on the 28th day of June, 1848, in the cavalry recruiting department. He served his term of enlistment, which expired in 1853, and was honorably discharged from the service on the 28th day of June, 1853. His discharge is signed by Capt. C. F. Ruff, Brevet Major, U. S. A. He afterwards re-enlisted as a private in Company D, 1st Cavalry, in the spring of 1857. He was promoted to Fourth Corporal before the expiration of many weeks. This company was commanded by Capt. James Mackintosh. He served in this position during the Cheyenne expedition under Col. Sumner, and on the return of the regiment from said expedition in the winter, he received a ten days' furlough from his Captain. At the expiration of his furlough Corporal Light did not return. In other words, he deserted the service. He had at that time only served one year of his new term. Subsequently, and in 1859, he once more enlisted in the infantry for the general recruiting service of that arm. He was thereupon despatched to St. Louis as recruiting sergeant in said service. He was there recognized by his former commander, Col. (now Gen.) Sumner. Under his orders he was arrested as a deserter, tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to be flogged and drummed out of the service.

In laying these facts before the public I cannot forget that the charge of injustice has been preferred against the movers in this matter. It has been asserted that petty jealousy dictated it, and that envy and malice had furthered it. Whether a desire on the part of these gentlemen who are engaged in both the regular and volunteer services, to keep their profession free from the disgrace of having in such high command officers who are in reality deserters—I say whether this natural wish on their part be *petty jealousy, malice or envy*, or the contrary, I shall not here pretend to determine. Suffice it to say that were our regiments commanded by deserters, our chances in this war were small, and we think our opinion will be indorsed by every intelligent man either in the service or out of it.

WM. H. RANSTEAD.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The recent report of the United States Sanitary Commission contains details of the condition of the army, and is therefore very voluminous. Since their organization they have received and expended two hundred thousand dollars, raised from voluntary contributions. During the month of November they have spent one thousand dollars per day for articles for invalids in the army. Twenty-five inspectors are employed by the Commission, whose duties are to ascertain the necessities of the hospitals.

☞ The difficulty in the division of Gen. Blenker, which it is thought will result in his leaving it for another command, lies between him and Col. Stahl, acting as General of one of the Brigades. A faction has sprung up between the officers and men, and it is thought that Gen. Blenker will terminate his connection with the division.

☞ The Washington *Republican*, of Wednesday, vouches for the authenticity of the following portion of Mr. Lovejoy's speech at the serenade of Monday evening:

> "A certain individual, in the olden time, who was head and shoulders above his cotemporaries, was made king, and who, by refusing utterly to destroy his enemies according to the Divine command, lost his crown. I hope that no gentleman of later days, resembling him in height and station, will by following his example, share his fate."

☞ A correspondent of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, writing from Dixon, says there are seven companies in camp there, for Col. Dement's regiment, and that an officer from Chicago has visited them, promising to complete the regiment by four companies to be sent from Camp Douglas. Two of the companies in camp are sharp-shooters, and one artillery.

☞ It is currently reported at Washington that Lord Lyons has made it a matter of complaint to his Government, that dispatches directed to him from members of the legation in Southern ports, have been broken open. Per contra, Secretary Seward complains that legation seals often cover treasonable intelligence.

☞ William M. Hill, of Magnolia, Iowa, who wrote a letter last May to a newspaper in Virginia, sympathising with the rebellion, which letter was overhauled in the dead letter office at Washington, has been indicted for treason at Desmoines, and has been bound over for trial at the next term of the United States Court.

☞ The propeller Gen. Taylor arrived at Detroit, Thursday, from Lake Superior, with a load of copper—the last arrival of the season. A good deal of ice was running in Saut river when she came down. The steamer Traveller has also arrived at Detroit from Chicago, having been ten days on the passage.

☞ Col. Forney writes from Washington on the 3d, that with two or three insignificant exceptions, the Senators and Representatives agree in utter detestation of the whole rebellion, and in the uncompromising spirit of putting it down at whatever cost.

☞ An officer at Fort Pickens states that under an offer from the rebels that clothing sent to our "Billy Wilson" prisoners would be given them, a dozen suits were dispatched, and the next day a dozen rebel officers each came out in a new suit.

☞ Thomas J. Conatty, principal of the Kenosha (Wis.) High School, has received a Captain's commission for the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, (Col. Daniels,) encamped at that place, and will recruit a company to be called the "Teachers and Students Cavalry Corps."

☞ Of 11,923 citizens of Wisconsin enlisted in the first twelve regiments of volunteers, Milwaukee furnished 951; Dane county 840; Fond du Lac 587; Sheboygan 534; Rock 523; Dodge 510; Kenosha 250; Racine 319; Waukesha 189; etc.

☞ S. C. Baldwin, editor of the Laconia, (N. H.) *Democrat*, committed suicide last Tuesday afternoon, by jumping into the Winnipiseogee river, from the railroad bridge, near that village. No cause is assigned for the act.

☞ It is said that John Sherman will come into the Senate with certain radical propositions for economy in the public expenditures. One of the items is a proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all Government employees.

☞ Col. Charles R. Doron and his Quartermaster, John Bosler, jr., both of Philadelphia, propose to furnish the Government with a full regiment of heavy artillery, which they have recruited at their own expense.

☞ It is said that a successful effort will probably be made in Congress to abolish the passport system, so far as it applies to foreign countries. It certainly accomplishes little, if any, good.

☞ A St. Joseph, Mo., exchange says there are 21,000 men in Benton Barracks, St. Louis, 10,000 at Sedalia, and between 20,000 and 25,000 on the line between the latter place and St. Louis.

☞ Old Buck is fast losing his hold upon history. The citizens of Buchanan, LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, have by vote moved to change that name to the better one of Washington.

☞ Daniel Rannell, of Salem, Washington county, N. Y., who was a member of the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses, 1835 to '41, died a few days since, aged 81 years.

☞ Sumner Johnson was killed on Monday morning last, at DeKalb, by the sudden falling of a chimney of the blacksmith's shop which he was moving.

☞ Gotham has got possession of Commodore Wilkes, and feasting and fêting has begun. On Thursday a formal reception took place at the Governor's Room, City Hall.

☞ The Federal Government has sent 2,000 suits of clothes to our prisoners at Richmond. Massachusetts has also sent 350 suits to those captured at Ball's Bluff.

☞ Gen. McClellan's thirty-sixth birthday occurred on the 3d of December. His friends gave a social dinner party on the occasion, and pledged him for another thirty-six.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The business of the Department of the Interior has lost much of its usual interest through the interruption of commercial and agricultural pursuits by the war. The General Land Office, especially, shows the result of this decline. The army has swallowed up almost entirely the class of enterprising men who are usually the purchasers of Government lands, and sales in the Northern States are almost suspended. On the 30th of September last there was an aggregate of 134,218,330 acres of land surveyed and ready for sale. During the fifteen months, ending Sept. 30, 1861, the Department disposed of 5,289,532 acres. Of this amount over two millions acres have been located with bounty land warrants; one and a half millions sold for cash, producing $925,299; and about a million granted to Louisiana, Michigan and Minnesota, for railroad purposes. The war has thus reduced the receipts of the office to a point but little above the expenditures of the Department, its net income during the year being but $200,000. The bounty land warrants and scrip issued up to Sept. 30, 1861, cover an aggregate of 71,717,172 acres. The lands have been distributed thus:

	Acres.
For revolutionary services	8,900,612
For services in the British war	4,850,190
For Canadian volunteers	72,750
For services in the Mexican war, &c.	51,188,970
Yet to be located on warrants and scrip already issued	7,454,72

The report questions the propriety of issuing bounty land warrants to the volunteers now in the national army. A warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer would absorb over 100,000,000 acres. The warrants are now sold in the market at fifty cents per acre; and an attempt to realize on their warrants would depress the soldiers' grants to even a much lower value. Speculators would buy up lands largely under such circumstances, and would be the chief gainers by these public benefactions. The Secretary, therefore, recommends that the volunteers be paid either in cash or by Government securities. It is suggested that *in lieu* of the mineral lands of California and New Mexico being free, the Government shall make them a source of revenue by levying a charge for the privilege of working the mines. The Report makes a strange statement respecting the commission appointed to "run and mark the boundary lines between the territories of the United States and the State of California." Fifty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the work by Congress, and $37,551 of the amount placed at the disposal of Sylvester Mowry, the Commissioner for the United States. The Secretary finds, however, that the whole of the latter sum and twenty thousand dollars more had been expended, and the work only just begun. The running of boundary lines between the U. S. territories and Texas has been completed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state. The Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the Federal Government, the Southern agents who were in office on the 4th of March having employed their influence in inciting those tribes to revolt. The Department has no official advices confirmatory of the newspaper reports that a portion of the natives have been organized as a military force. The withdrawal of the Federal troops and the employment of threats by the rebel agents, coupled with promises that the Confederate government would assume the responsibility of their annuities, have been the chief means of inducing their revolt. The payment of annuities to these tribes has been suspended; but the Secretary recommends that Congress shall make the usual appropriations, so as to provide the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations if it should afterwards be found expedient to pay the annuities. The tribes on the the Pacific slopes have shown symptoms of turbulence. The withdrawal of troops from New Mexico has given license for the committal of depredations by some of the tribes in that territory. The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska are loyal and progressing in civilization. The licenses to trade with the Indians have been so shamelessly abused by cheating the natives and selling them goods at a profit of three to four hundred per cent., that the Secretary recommends that all such licenses be revoked, and the Indians supplied with goods and implements only through the agents of the Department.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

No Department shows more severely the effects of the war on our industries than the Patent Office. Instead of being a source of revenue, the expenditures of the Department from Nov. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, exceeded its receipts by $82,785. This has necessitated the discharge of thirty clerks, and the reduction of the salaries of those retained. The report complains that the clerks of the United States District Courts fail to forward copies of works copyrighted at their offices, the object of collecting in one library copies of all the copyright literary productions of the country being thereby defeated. To remedy this, it is proposed that the sole power of granting copyrights be delegated to the Commissioners of Patents.

PENSION OFFICE.

The number of pensions during the year has diminished 575, and the payments $43,246. On the 30th June there were 10,709 pensioners on the roll, requiring an aggregate payment of $957,772. The pension laws have been construed as authoring the payment of pensions to invalids and the widows and children of soldiers who have been wounded or killed during the existing insurrection. Pensioners in the rebel States, who have taken up arms against the Government, are deprived of the payment of their pensions.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The Report promises that a digest of the long-expected census shall shortly appear. The result, it is said, will prove the last decade to have been a period of the most substantial progress realized in the history of the country. It is strongly urged on Congress that, to supply a public want generally felt, a bureau of statistics and agriculture shall be added to the Department of the Interior, which has the recommendation of not adding to the expenditure of the office.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

By an order of last May, the execution of the law for the suppression of the slave trade was confided to this Department. The Secretary convened the Marshals of all the loyal Atlantic States at New York, and explained to them all the devices of the traffic. The result of this energy has been the capture and condemnation of five vessels. One person has been convicted as the captain of a slaver, and sentenced to death—the first instance of a capital conviction on record; and another has been found guilty for fitting out a slaver at Boston. Within a little more than a year, 4,500 Africans, recaptured by our cruisers, have been taken into the Republic of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colonization Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report on the Judiciary complains of great inconvenience from the want of a suitable court house, owned by the Government, in the city of New York, and recommends that Burton's Theatre be bought for that purpose at the price of $215,000.

An extension of the Capitol grounds, the erection of a new jail in the city of Washington, and the formation of a street railroad through Pennsylvania avenue, are the principal recommendations of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Under the new arrangement for the Congressional printing, a saving of fifty per cent. has been effected on the work for the Executive Departments; and in the binding, a reduction of about $1,000 per month.

Armory for Chicago—Naval Station for Milwaukee.

[Washington Cor. (1st) Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Being over at the Departments the other day, I learned of a new proposition now on the tapis, and which will be brought with considerable force before Congress, at its present session. It is to erect a National Armory at Chicago, build a Navy Yard at Milwaukee, and strongly fortify the Straits of Mackinac. I could write a small sized volume on the benefits of having the Navy Yard at Milwaukee, and the facilities which its harbor affords, over others, but as you can do it so much better than I can, I'll let you do it. As to fortifying the Straits, that should not be neglected a day, for it is a moment fraught with too much importance to be neglected. Lake Michigan, with all its large ports, would be thus protected. From what I can learn, the matter receives especial favor among the Congressmen.

The President and Secretary Cameron.

A serious disagreement has occurred between the President and Secretary Cameron, which will doubtless result in a change in Mr. Lincoln's constitutional advisers. While the cause of this disagreement is to be deplored, inasmuch as it exhibits a deficiency on the part of the President that was not to be expected, the occurrence by which the people have been made aware of the position of Mr. Lincoln and members of his Cabinet, is not to be regretted. The light which was carefully denied by the President, in his Message, has thus been, by accident, shed upon the country. The Secretary of War has reflected the sentiment of the people; and it is easy to see, from the proceedings of Congress, that the members, fresh from their constituents, are not only ready but eager to sustain the policy announced by the Secretary of War.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 6th.*

Two Bullies Shot Dead.

A few days since, while Lieut. Sloan, of the New York Thirty-first Regiment, was officer of the guard, a number of bullies of the regiment, who have always been a turbulent element in the organization, attacked him. He called out the guard, but they not obeying, he drew his revolver and shot one of the leading mutineers, named Scottie, dead. Gen. Franklin investigated the matter, and finding it to be a clear case of self-defence, he took no further notice of it. Three days since, a round-robin was sent to Gen. Franklin, threatening the life of Lieut. Sloan, if he was not tried for the killing of Scottie. Two days since, Sloan was again attacked by the same party, and he again settled the difficulty by shooting another dead, since which event he has not been molested.

☞ The Racine *Advocate* denies the current report, which we copied from a Madison paper, that some four or five soldiers of the camp at Racine have been drowned.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SKIRMISH NEAR LEESBURG.

ENEMY ATTACK AND RETIRE.

60,000 MORE BELGIAN GUNS

COLONEL DOUGHERTY RELEASED.

Rebel Commandant for the West.

GENERAL PRICE SUPERCEDED.

Terrorism in River Counties.

PIRATES IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

England Freely Admits Them.

THE DUTCH EXCLUDE THEM AND US.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1861.

Last night the rebels attacked our forces at Leesburg. After some severe skirmishing the rebels finally retreated. The loss of the rebels is ascertained to be five killed and ten wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Smith, of the 6th Georgia. The loss on our side was two killed and four wounded.

The last dispatch of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams is dated November 11th. As showing the diplomatic relations of England and the United States at that time, we copy it:—

"The case in regard to pirates engaged by the insurgents in this country, practically stands thus:—Every naval power, and every commercial power, except one, practically excludes them from their ports except in distress, or for a visit of any kind longer than twenty-four hours, and from supplies except of coals for twenty-four hours' consumption. Great Britain, as we are given to understand by the answer of Earl Russell, allows those pirates to visit her ports and stay at their own pleasure, receiving supplies without restriction. We find it difficult to believe that the Government of Great Britain has constituted this exception with full deliberation. I intimated in a preceding dispatch the hope that the subject might be considered before it should be necessary for us to consider what remedies we can adopt to prevent the evils which must result to our commerce from the policy thus indicated by Great Britain. I have consulted on this subject with Lord Lyons, and he may perhaps communicate with his Government thereupon. Meantime I am directed by the President to instruct you to recall the attention of her Majesty's Government to the question, under influences of a spirit of peace and friendship, and with a desire to preserve what remains of a commerce mutually important to both countries."

A rather sharp correspondence has taken place between Minister Pike and the Government of the Hague, touching the reception of the Sumter at Curacoa, which resulted in an order forbidding either Jeff. Davis's vessels or ours to stay more than twenty-four hours in Dutch ports. To this our Government expressed a qualified gratification, as being the best arrangement practicable. At one period in the discussion, before the Dutch Government arrived at this conclusion, Secretary Seward writes Minister Pike that unless the conduct of the Governor General of Curacoa is placed in a better light, it will be come necessary to consider what means we can take to protect, in the ports of the Netherlands, national rights which cannot be considered or compromised.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is here looking after the welfare of the Indiana troops.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana, ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, is here on his way to Cuba, for his health.

Gen. Keyes's Division was reviewed to-day by Gen. McClellan and staff, near Columbia College. Their appearance was very creditable.

Commander Poor, of the Brooklyn, tried by Court Martial for allowing the escape of the Sumter from New Orleans, has been acquitted, and the finding is approved.

Gen Patterson, of Philadelphia, has made official applications for a court of inquiry into that part of the spring campaign with which he was connected.

It is still believed that Secretary Chase will, so far as possible, in his Financial Report, place himself beside Cameron in urging the employment of fugitives in the service of the Government.

Lieut. Hare, of the 31st New York regiment, is in confinement, charged with sleeping on picket duty. He will probably be shot, if convicted.

Senator Wilson will introduce into the Senate, on Monday, bills to organize the allotment system, and to invest division commanders with the power to order court martial in cases not involving death or dismissal from the service.

Gen. Fremont has taken lodgings here.

Two reconnoissances under Generals Sedgwick, on the left wing, and under Gen. Hancock, on the right wing, were made to the front, this morning. Neither saw any enemy, although both found traces of his recent presence.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 6, 1861.

A house on Fifth street, opposite the new Southern Hotel, belonging to Trusten Polk, was seized to-day by the Provost Marshal, for the benefit of Southwest Union refugees. The inference is, that Polk is a secessionist, and on this assumption he must be expelled from the Senate. The necessary bedding, etc., will be taken from "secesh" firms.

The subscriptions to the National loan here are very small, amounting only to $50,000. The largest sum is $16,500. Several private capitalists have subscribed in Eastern cities.

An interesting contraband question has arisen at Rolla. Capt. Wood, of the Kansas Rangers, having released several darkeys found manacled to an ox wagon, on a march from Crawford county, they were claimed by a man named Wheelan, who pretended to be a British subject. Wood discovered that this pretence was a fraud, and proved Wheelan a rank secessionist. The case was submitted to Col. Dodge, of the 4th Iowa Regiment, commanding the post, but no action has been taken. If Wheelan is a Britisher, he is an alien, and cannot sue in our courts. If not, he has lied, and Wood contends that it is not the army's business to return negroes. The darkeys are still in camp at Rolla.

An application by some of the contributors, for property taken from the Camp Jackson boys, as contraband, was made to General Halleck, to-day, and peremptorily refused.

H. N. Hart, an original secesh, who has before taken the "oath," was re-arrested to-day and bail refused.

The Holt-Davis Commission have before them two thousand six hundred claims, amounting to nearly seven millions. They have passed two millions, but none of them have been paid.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 6, 1861.

According to an agreement made yesterday between Gen. Grant and the rebel Gen. McCown, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Capt. Hillier, Major Lett and Major Hatch, Colonel Wallace, and Colonel Dickey, of the cavalry, with a number of others, proceeded on board the steamer Key Stone in the direction of Columbus. They met the steamer Prince, with Colonel Dougherty and wife, a Federal Captain and Lieut. Smith, who were delivered over to Gen. Grant. On board, there was an affectionate meeting between Gen. Grant and our officers and Col. Dougherty. Col. Dougherty was in charge of the Medical Director at Columbus and Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who attended him throughout his illness. There was a surgeon on our boat to take charge of the Colonel. The enthusiasm of our troops at Bird's Point, upon the arrival of Col. Dougherty was immense. Col. D. improves rapidly. General Cheatham commanded the rebel steamer. What transpired concerning the release of other Federal prisoners is not made public.

A dispatch from Richmond, of the 3d, states that Col. Henry Heath, of Virginia, has been appointed Major-General of the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superceding General Price.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Dec. 5th, contains the following dispatch:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.

The *News* says the Federals have entirely evacuated Tybee Island.

EAST PENSACOLA, Dec. 4.

The Florida and Pamlico engaged a Federal vessel off the east end of Horn Island, this morning at 9 o'clock, and the Federal vessel retired.

There is considerable excitement in Tennessee consequent upon drafting men into the Confederate army. They desire the requisite number of men to be obtained on the volunteering system.

The remainder of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, about five companies, arrived here this morning.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Reconnoissance towards Charleston—Contrabands Still Coming In.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived from Port Royal, 3d. No important news. The health of the troops is good. Beaufort is still unoccupied.

The Vanderbilt brings five of the crew of the schooner Albion, taken in attempting to run the blockade. She also brings a secession spy, taken at Port Royal.

A letter from Port Royal says the 79th New York Regiment (Col. Nobles) made a reconnoissance towards Charleston, capturing three batteries and spiking the guns. They returned, after having approached within twenty miles of Charleston. A large amount of cotton was found ready for shipment, but the rebels were destroying much of it.

About 1,000 contrabands are around the forts, and others are coming in.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Affairs on the Border—Movements of Troops—Price's Marauders.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 6.—Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver has arrived and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments. A portion of Lane's brigade remains at Fort Scott. The 4th regiment is ordered to Wyandotte. The 1st cavalry, known as the Jennison regiment, is stationed at Johnny Leak, in the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parkville, Mo. The 2d regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village of Kickapoo, 10 miles above the city.

The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over.

Trains are again running on the Platte county road. Our mail communications east are re-established.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—By order of Gen. Hunter, Col. Jennison's regiment marched to a point midway between Kansas City and Leavenworth yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off.

The rebel Hays, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company, and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

SEDALIA, Dec. 5.—Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties attacked a gang of returned rebels from Price's army under Capts. Young and Wheatlay, near Dunksburg, about 10 miles west of here, killing seven and wounding ten of them. Among the killed was Captain Young. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded. Three of the wounded rebels have since died.

Judge Birch, who has been a prisoner in Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, having been released on parole.

REPORTS FROM McCULLOCH AND PRICE.

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 6.—Advices from the Southwest say that McCulloch has gone into winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas, where he is putting up barracks for his troops. Nothing definite is known of Price's movements. Gen. McBride was at Springfield with 2,000 men on Sunday last.

GEN. PRENTISS AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 5.—Gen. Prentiss made a speech to a large crowd of citizens, yesterday, in which he said: "As God is my judge, every secessionist in the city shall take an oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government and to support the Stars and Stripes, or I will send them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing secession sentiments shall take the oath." The speech caused great consternation among the secessionists, and was received with applause by the loyal citizens.

Troops were sent to Platte county last night to look after Si Gordon's band of rebels.

THE TRAITORS OF LEXINGTON.

SEDALIA, Mo. Dec. 6.—Our latest advices from the South are that Price has moved a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters. Gen. Rains's command remained at Osceola.

A train of 50 wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Price's army, passed unmolested within 15 miles of this place, on Monday last.

There are four rebel recruiting offices in Lexington, enlisting recruits for Price's army. A meeting was held there last Friday at which several prominent secessionists spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the rebels. Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray, and other river counties, and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation. It is not, perhaps, generally known, but it is believed to be a fact that the court of Saline county, (Claiborne Jackson's residence,) in July last authorized commissioners to raise $100,000 to be expended for the benefit of Price's army. Other counties along the Missouri river are believed to have done the same thing. It is stated on good authority, that when Price was besieging Lexington, a delegation of citizens was sent to him from Saline county with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that community, which was complied with. The reason of this request was because of the great dread entertained by the inhabitants of that county of the plundering propensities of Price's rebels. The counties along the Missouri river, west of Jefferson City, are the richest in the State, and have furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State, while they have been almost entirely exempt from marauders, and have merely been "visited" by Federal troops.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President avows his purpose to adhere to a cautious and prudent policy in relation to foreign affairs. There needs be no apprehensions of an occurrence of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, for unless the British Government should seek a pretext for war there is no ground for serious difficulties. The Government feels no anxiety on this subject, believing that a temperate policy will allay excited feelings and tend to cement the friendly relations between the two countries.

The work on the new military bridge across the Potomac, is progressing rapidly. The bridge will soon be ready for use.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy to be adopted in reference to the slave question.

A letter was received in this city yesterday, from Capt. Lanning of the Federal army who was captured a fortnight ago while out on a foraging party. He is in jail at Richmond.

All the New York regiments on this side of the Potomac will be reviewed to-day north of the capitol.

Secretary Cameron left for Harrisburg to-day.

It is expected that the House Investigating Committee will report on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lieut. Col. Reynolds has been appointed resident agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States. He has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress authorizing the organization of a steam fire engine brigade, as a large amount of Government property has recently been destroyed for the want of such an organization. There can scarcely be a doubt of the passage of the measure.

There are forty-six persons from Maryland and Virginia in the county jail, arrested by constables on the presumption that they are fugitive slaves. A difficulty exists in the way of their immediate discharge, from the fact that it cannot yet be ascertained whether they are all contrabands, and whether loyal citizens have not a right to claim a surrender of their property.

Ingratitude of the Rebels—The Louisville Press on Cameron.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The steamer Pink Varble from here with cotton mill machinery, proceeding to Nashville under a permit from Secretary Chase, was seized by the rebels and is now held by Lieut. McGavock, in command at Fort Donaldson. He was awaiting orders from Gen. Johnson. The machinery was taken to Nashville.

The Louisville papers unanimously condemn the policy of Cameron in reference to the emancipation and the prospective arming of slaves. The *Journal* says the President is equally censurable.

Two Days Later from Europe.

NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

How the British Regard Her.

MASON AND SLIDELL DAILY EXPECTED

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6th.—The steamer North America has arrived from Liverpool the 22nd.

The case of the rebel steamer Nashville and the Harvey Birch, attracted great attention. The Nashville was still at Southampton. The captain of the Harvey Birch had gone to London to consult the American Minister. Her officers declare she was on soundings when captured. Capt. Pegram wants the Nashville made into a war steamer, but a legal difficulty has been raised; also, whether the neutrality proclamation had been infringed by her landing prisoners of war. The *Times*, alluding to the case, points to the recent visit of the steamer James Adger, and says it would be for the interest of England to keep both out of her harbors, but if this cannot be done they must both be let in alike. The *Star*, although wishing Capt. Pegram punished, says if he can produce a commission from the Confederate States, we must let him go, as we have recognized them as belligerents.

It is reported that the Galway steamer Adriatic has been purchased for the Southern Confederate States Navy.

Mason and Slidell were expected at Southampton on the steamer La Platte, due on the 29th.

No tidings of the North Briton, which left on the 25th. The Anglo Saxon is also overdue.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

From Richmond via Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 5.—A flag of truce down from Norfolk, bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind.

Gen. Wool also dispatched a flag of truce for Norfolk, with a number of letters and clothing for the prisoners at Richmond.

The steamer Illinois leaves for Port Royal with troops for Gen. Sherman, this evening.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day contains a message from Gov. Letcher, the main point of which is his regret that Fort Monroe is not in possession of the Confederate States.

The rebel Congress, at its session on the 3d inst., passed a resolution of thanks to General Sterling Price, for his active service in Missouri.

Gov. Letcher urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac are not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Savannah in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated the 4th inst., says:

"Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside of the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says it is currently reported that General Floyd's command has been ordered to another important post. A telegram dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that General Floyd has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

New Orleans Markets and Bank Statement—Capitalists Sending their Money to England.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The New Orleans *Crescent*, of the 26th, gives the weekly Bank Statement to the 22d: Circulation, six million nine hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; deposits, eighteen million four hundred and three thousand; specie thirteen million seven hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. No sales of Cotton or Tobacco. Sugar 3 to 3½; Molasses 14 to 21; Flour 11¼ to 12; Corn $1.00; Whisky rectified, $1.10; Rice, 25c; Lard 29 to 30; Beef, mess, 33; Pork 35; Bacon 22 to 25.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 26.—Texan cattle $20 to $45 per head; hogs $10 to $13 per 100 pounds; sheep, 2nd quality, per head $3 to $5; veals per head $8 to $13.

The *Crescent* also says the decrease in exchange of $274,000 on the week is attributed to the desire to place funds in England to invest in merchandize, sterling having been taken freely at 125 to 126.

We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankrupt era of 1837 and 1840. It is bruited about that some parties are placing all their funds in Europe for fear, perhaps, of the highway robbers of the world that may penetrate our good city.

Naval Matters at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to prepare the line-of-battle ship Vermont for service at once. It is thought she is intended to take the place of the Constitution, for the use of the Naval School at Newport, being able to accommodate a larger number of pupils.

The following Navy Lieutenants, recently from the East India Squadron, were consigned to Fort Warren to-day, charged with disloyalty: Wm. P. Glassell, of Virginia; Alexander De Bral, of Virginia; Julian Myers, of Georgia; and Dulaney E. Forrest, of Maryland.

Resolutions in the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky. Dec. 6.—In the Legislature E. F. Burns (disunion), of Owen county, offered a series of resolutions, including a demand on the Federal Government for the return to Kentucky of ex-Governor Morehead and other political prisoners, and affirming that the President's Message foreshadows the impossibility of preserving or reconstructing the Federal Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Union members to-night are holding a caucus, to agree upon resolutions regarding the present affairs, which will probably be offered to-morrow.

New York City Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The building No. 40 Murray street, occupied by James Casey, dry goods dealer, Sanborn & Terry, and L. Henry, was injured by fire last night, and goods destroyed to the amount of $30,000; fully insured.

Last night a man named Thos. McCormick was fatally shot in a Broadway concert saloon, by one of the Fire Zouaves, named Thomas O'Brien, in a dispute about one of the waiter girls.

Missouri Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Gen. Thomas L. Price, commanding at Jefferson City, will run for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of John W. Reed.

Judge Willard Hall, member of the State Convention, and M. C. Hawkins, have been named for the race in the District lately represented by John B. Clark. Both are understood to be strong Union men.

A Feat in Prestidigitation.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A case containing the jewelry of Mons. Hermann, the Prestidigitateur, which is on exhibition at one of our jewelry stores, was to-day, by some means, unfastened, and jewelry to the value of $1,500 was stolen, notwithstanding the case was constantly surrounded by a large crowd of people.

Unknown Rebel Privateer.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, reports November 28, latitude 41 deg., 14 min., longitude 61, passed a steamer, bark rigged, showing the rebel flag. She appeared as if she had lost her bulwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern and a white wheel house. She was steaming southeast.

The Detroit Lancers all Right.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Col. Rankin, of the Lancers, has been officially advised that the recent order of the Adjutant General regarding cavalry regiments does not apply to his regiment of Lancers. It will now be filled up from incomplete cavalry companies, or regiments from other States, and be ready for service very soon.

Sagadahock Bank Thrown Out.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—A defalcation in the Sagadahock Bank, of Bath, Maine, is reported. Their bills are thrown out to-day by the Portland bankers.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—The reported defalcation in the Sagadahock Bank, of Bath, is denied by the directors. The bank can redeem all its bills.

Troops for Fort Pickens—French Frigates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamship Baltic sailed for Fort Pickens with the New York 75th regiment, this afternoon.

The French steam frigates Pomone and Catinet sailed to-day.

The Sumter and Iroquois.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The British mail steamer from Martinique, 11th, arrived at St. Thomas 13th and reported the Sumter at Martinique. The Iroquois got up steam and started in pursuit.

Military Items from Springfield.

[From the Illinois State Journal, 7th.]

We understand that Quartermaster-General Wood, who has just returned from Washington, succeeded in procuring two thousand sabres and revolvers for the equipment of Illinois cavalry. These, and the four thousand French muskets recently sent to Cairo, will do for a beginning in arming and equipping our Illinois soldiers. We need a great deal more of the same sort.

— Col. W. P. Kellogg, of the 7th cavalry, is in Washington, securing arms for his regiment. He has already shipped 1,140 sabres, and will send forward a like number of pistols in a day or two.

— The following is a correct statement of the number of troops now in Camp Butler:

Infantry.—[illegible] regiment, Col. Logan, [illegible]; 48th, Col. Davis, 493; 49th, Col. Morrison, [illegible]; Yates Sharpshooters, 830; unassigned, 480—total, [illegible].

Cavalry.—4th regiment, Lieut. Colonel Wiley, 807; 7th, Col. Kellogg, 736; 10th, Colonel Barrett, 307—total, [illegible].

Artillery.—Major Stolbrand's battalion, 213.

Total number of troops in camp, [illegible].

The barracks will be finished before the close of the week, should no untoward circumstance prevent, when the comfort and convenience of the boys will be greatly improved.

We are informed that the delay in the payment of the soldiers at Camp Butler arises from the difficulty in getting proper muster rolls from the officers of companies or squads upon which to make the payment. Captains Wilcox and Hempstead, United States Army Paymasters, have been in the city for some weeks, waiting to have this done, when they will immediately proceed to make payments to the boys at camp.

—At the close of the session of the court martial upon Col. Updegraff, of the 5th Cavalry, we are unable to make known the decision of the court, as its proceedings had to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief to render them binding. Owing to the severe illness of Gov. Yates, this approval has not, until recently, been rendered. We may now be permitted to state that the finding of the court, which has been approved by the Governor, was that Col. Updegraff be dismissed from the service. The 5th Cavalry is, therefore, without a Colonel.

Rebels vs. Refugees.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 6th.]

Some six hundred dollars' worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to exchanged "Camp Jackson prisoners," has been justly confiscated, and assigned for distribution among the Southwest refugees. These goods had been assiduously gathered by H. H. Belt, to be by him forwarded to their respective claimants in the lines of the enemy. The work of accumulating the articles was permitted to progress until the day preceding that of the contemplated shipment. Much joy was thus allowed to enliven the spirits of secession circles, and great magnanimity was displayed in the gathering of valuable contributions for the aid and comfort of traitor friends among the rebels. There was, therefore, bitter disappointment, and curses less loud than deep, when a file of soldiers appeared at Belt's depot, in the Churchill building, and removed the precious baggage *en masse* to the Provost Marshal's office. That functionary considerately permitted each of the rebel braves to retain his uniform and some articles of prime importance, but reserved the rest for the cause of the country. The property will very slightly compensate the victims of rebel tyranny in the Southwest for the losses and sufferings so mercilessly and needlessly inflicted upon them.

From Western Missouri.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 6th.]

We understand that Jennison's command has evacuated Kansas City by order of Gen. Hunter, and is retiring toward Leavenworth. The Union families and merchants are consequently preparing to leave the place, carrying with them all the provisions and household supplies in their possession. The telegraph office is to be closed immediately at Independence, as well as Kansas City, and in a few days the rebels will have full swing in all the territory west of Warrensburg and south from the Missouri river to the Arkansas line. The number of Union men left in Pettis, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson counties is very small, and the secessionists themselves will be the greatest sufferers by the depredations of Price's gang.

A Dawning Sense.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 4.]

At last it has dawned upon the slow, obtuse and over-indulgent Northern mind, that it is very foolish to be petting, protecting and fostering that element in the South which is employed most effectively against the Government; that it is idle to declare dumb ships and dead acres confiscated, while doing nothing about property that can think, talk, dig trenches and fight. The simple absurdity of this appears to have struck many minds at once—the folly of longer upholding and strengthening the only element of the Southern population that gives the rebellion a formidable character.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Second-Hand Whisky or Oil Barrels, for which we will pay cash. MITCHELL & ZAHM, No. 77 Kinzie street. de7-b685-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Carriage Trimmers by TAYLOR, BUTTERWORTH & CO., Aurora, Kane County, Ill. de7-b684-1w

WANTED—To Rent till May 1st, or to buy cheap, a Parlor, Hall and Cook Stoves. Address Box 246, or apply at 15 Congress street. de7-b683-1t

WANTED—By a Teacher from the Philadelphia Girls' High and Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English Branches, together with Elocution and Latin Grammar. Recommendations of the highest character can be given. Address, with terms, "A. J." Philadelphia Post Office. de7-b672-3t

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address Box 3869 Post Office, stating lowest terms. de7-b678-1t

$1.200 TO LOAN.—The advertiser has the above amount to loan on two years time on improved farms within 100 miles of Chicago, or improved city property. Address Box 567, giving full description of property. de7-b674-3t

LOST—Three Warranty Deeds, signed in blank by John A. Lighthall and Zayde J. Lighthall. Any one finding the same will please deliver them at the office of WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block. de7-b677-1t

TO RENT—The Furnished Dwelling House No. 338 Wabash avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 190 Michigan avenue. de7-b675-1w

TAKEN UP—By the subscriber, two Calves, about six months old. The owner can have the same by applying to AUGUSTUS WENDEL, Holstein, paying charges, &c. de7-b679-1t

HOUSES TO RENT.—
No. 214 Wabash Avenue.
No. 216 Wabash Avenue.
House near Union Park.
Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn streets. de7-b672-1w

FINNAN HADDIES
FOR SALE AT
DOGGETT & EASSON,
de7-b673-3t No. 20 North Clark street.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-b678-3m

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE
USE
J. H. REED & CO'S
GLYCERINE LOTION.
A SURE CURE.
de7-b680-1t

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR JANUARY, 1862.
Sixty engravings. Three steel plates, over 100 pages, sixty-five articles, and double extension Fashion-plate, containing nine figures.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
Two original designs in this number. "Our Father, who art in Heaven," designed by that celebrated artist, Mrs. Lilly Martin Spencer; the other, "A Slow Coach," Our Title-page, containing fifteen figures, and "Our Father, who art in Heaven" are two of the finest steel plates ever published.
Godey's Double Extension Colored Fashion-Plate
Containing nine figures, seven more than are given by any other magazine. These plates have excited the admiration of all countries, as nothing like them are published anywhere. You may search the English, French, and American Magazines for anything like an approach to them. The subscribers to Godey get in one year about fifty more colored fashions than are furnished by any other publication.
DRAWING LESSONS, in imitation of lithographic drawing, are also to be found in January number.
Miss V. F. Townsend, Mrs. Metta V. Victor, Miss M. W. Janvrin, and Mrs. Haven have each a story in this number. For sale by all the dealers. de7-b680-1t

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster at St. Louis, proposals will be received by the subscriber at Cairo, Ill., until the 18th day of the present month, for furnishing the following quantities of Forage, to be delivered at this post:
1,200 tons of Timothy Hay.
20,000 bushels of Oats, in new Gunny Bags.
10,000 " Corn.
To be inspected by a United States Officer designated by the Commanding Officer of this Post, and to be delivered within thirty days after the contract is signed. Bids must be made separately for each of the items, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Hay, Corn, or Oats."
Bids will be opened in the Quartermaster's Office, at Cairo, on MONDAY, Dec. 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. B. HATCH, Captain and A. Q. M.
Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861. de7-b676-1t

LOST—Broke Loose from Ontario street, between nine and ten o'clock Thursday evening, a Dark Brown Horse, with a saddle and bridle on. The finder will please return him to 113 Michigan avenue and receive a suitable reward. de6-b673-3t

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de4-b660-1w-istp E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 58 Clark street.

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The following property, in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 35 River street, will be sold to pay charges,
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REGULAR SALES ON
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THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when desired. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au24-ly

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BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, December 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 10 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON, de6-b657-4t Auctioneer.

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VAN SHAACK.
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Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
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THAT LONG PIPE
STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH
CARBON & KEROSENE OILS
IN ABUNDANCE.
And the mill is still running which grinds out
LAMPS, LAMPS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
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au26'61-1stp

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COCOAINE SOAP.
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Containing Glycerine Honey and Cocoa Nut Oil, guaranteed equal in quality and perfume to the best makes of ENGLISH and FRENCH, and at a much lower price. The COCOAINE SOAP is neatly and elegantly put up in boxes containing three cakes, and sold at [illegible] cents. The box [illegible] by [illegible] one gross. We also keep a full stock of all the best brands of American and Foreign Soaps.
SMITH & DWYER,
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c19-g982-1stp

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
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The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, [illegible]. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply to
JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent,
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je13-ly-1stp

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of
ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
To which we invite your attention.
B. F. [illegible] & CO., 28 South Water street.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with [illegible] kindling, when by [illegible] sold by C. W. GRAY, [illegible] street, they can kindle [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

A RIDICULOUS FIASCO.

One of those ridiculous but amusing, inexcusable but unfortunate, blunders which sometimes pursue the best intentions, has been made in Washington by the joint efforts of the Cabinet and Secretary of War, the consequences of which will, we fear, be unfavorable to the popular cause. It seems that, after Mr. Cameron had finished his Annual Report, he caused it to be printed in pamphlet form and sent out to the larger journals of the country, each copy under a double envelope, with directions on the inner one not to open it until after the President's Message was read in Congress. Subsequently the Report became the subject of discussion in the Cabinet, and its modification in what relates to the arming of the escaped slaves of rebel masters, was deemed necessary. Changes were made in accordance with the will of the President, and, in its altered form, the document was sent to Congress. Meanwhile, the Report, as originally written, was on its way to all parts of the country where the mails could bear it. The copies sent to this city arrived here on Wednesday morning, and were reprinted in the city papers on Thursday, greatly to the delight of the public. But the fact now comes out that the advance copies were not the Report that was read to the Representatives of the people. Elsewhere we print an account of the case, as far as it has been developed, and while begging for it the reader's attention, we content ourselves with saying that it is unfortunate, in so far as it exposes the Administration to a certain degree of blame for not guarding against such a stupid blunder, and gives men who would be glad to claim the President as an adherent of their do-nothing-to-hurt-slavery policy, a chance to do mischief. We shall see what will come of it. But, whatever be the end of the matter, the march of opinion is onward; and the policy to which we have so pertinaciously adhered—that of taking advantage of all proper and constitutional methods of ending this war by putting down the rebellion and restoring the Union in its integrity—is that which must be finally adopted. It commends itself to the people by its obvious necessity, and its easy practicability; and though President and Cabinet should oppose it, three months would not elapse before the outcry of the masses would compel them to embrace it and to make war for the preservation of the country, without a thought of what may become of Slavery.

THE MILITARY PASS SYSTEM.

By the system that has prevailed for the conveyance of troops by railroad, the practice has been for the officer in command to direct his Quartermaster to furnish the transportation required. The Quartermaster turns over the order to the railroad company, number of men and destination being specified. On this, the railroad company are glad to issue their tickets, receiving as their voucher the certificate. The tickets issued are the ordinary passage ticket, at two cents per mile, stamped in red ink across the face "*U. S. Military Ticket, Army Rate.*"

Each of the tickets thus issued represents a value and a cost to the Government of two dollars for every hundred miles. And here is a leak out of which the Government has lost hundreds of thousands, the past year. When the figures come in, they will be appalling. These tickets have been used without shadow of right, by thousands of men who would be ashamed to be caught stealing a dollar, and yet, by riding on military tickets, the act was scarcely more honest. Officers who would indignantly resent any charge of squandering public or private funds in their hands, have had a strange laxity of principle in these military tickets. It would be not a whit more dishonest in principle, while it would be the same as regards the United States Treasury, were the Collector of this port to treat his friends to U. S. Treasury notes, and quite a pile of them might slip through his fingers and not cost the Government more than the practice that has prevailed among Colonels and Quartermasters in too many of our camps.

There are places in Illinois where recruiting has been going on, where these military tickets have been used by hundreds, by persons who possessed no claim whatever. They have been used by townsmen, without military claim or even pretence. They have been *sold* by Quartermasters. They have passed from hand to hand in country towns, and in the city, until it came to be received as a neat joke, and altogether the thing to ride on a military ticket.

Some, and indeed many, have thought that by their use of these tickets, the railroad company only carried one dead-head the more, but this is a false idea. The more of these tickets used, the better the contentment of the railroads, for Uncle Sam pays for all. We notice that Gen. Halleck is looking into this matter thoroughly, and all our commanders should set at work to reform this thing utterly. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost already. It is time to stop the leak.

WHO WILL GIVE?—PASS AROUND THE PAPER.

At the next war meeting, no matter where held, the question of the confiscation of the slaves of rebels will be sure to come up, and some man will be found who will go over the usual balderdash about "constitutional rights," the "border States," &c., &c., &c., in the endeavor to befog and obfusticate this plain matter. Now we have a short and infallible method with him and all like him, which we hope our friends will not fail to adopt, the very next time these old pro-slavery formulas and semi-secession justifications for rebellion are trotted out.

We propose this: Let a subscription paper be started and carried all through the Northwest, and let the Editor of the *Chicago Times* bear it. It may read like this:

> We, fathers and mothers of families, agree to give each the number of sons set opposite our names respectively, *for the purpose* of making the present contest between Freedom and Slavery a war for the protection of Slavery!

Let the Editor of the *Times* carry this around, and close after him let the Editor of the *State Register* follow with another paper in the following language:

> WHEREAS, The country is engaged in a war brought on by the rebellion of the slave-holding power in the Republic against the constituted authorities; and,
>
> WHEREAS, A large proportion of our countrymen in the North believe that it is the clear and undoubted right and imperative duty of the Government to confiscate the slaves of rebel masters, and turn them to advantage in the armies of the North; and,
>
> WHEREAS, We fear that without special and earnest exertion on our part, our misguided fellow-citizens, whom we do not deny the merit of honesty of intention, will succeed in making their policy the policy of our rulers—
>
> The undersigned agree to give, respectively, the sums in money set opposite their names, putting the same into the hands of the Government, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING THE SLAVES OF REBELS, THAT THEIR SERVICE OR LABOR SHALL NOT BE DIVERTED TO THE LOYAL CAUSE, BUT REMAIN WHERE IT IS NOW EMPLOYED, IN HOSTILITY TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS!

The real, thorough-going, clear-grit, earnest loyal men of the country are every day paying largely for a policy that is exceedingly distasteful to them, solely because of the allegiance they owe to the Government, and the necessity, in some shape, of maintaining the combat which Slavery commenced. Now in view of this fact, we want papers like those that we print above to go about for the benefit of those to whom the present policy is acceptable. They are the touchstones that would develop the true sentiments of the people; and the men who are urging upon the Government a lenient policy towards the rebels, the "peculiar character" of "slave property," the necessity of keeping the Border States in good humor with the troops who are there defending their firesides and children, should not hesitate to set these papers a-going, that the direction of public sentiment may be proved by an infallible test.

But what has this to do with the question at issue? cries one. We answer thus:

The money and lives which are now carrying on the war, as it is being carried on, are, if not subscribed by the people, paid by them nevertheless; and of the hundreds of millions of the first, and the thousands and tens of thousands of the last, a full half are expended and poured out in consequence of that policy at Washington which obstinately and in defiance of light and knowledge, insists that the slaves shall work for the rebels and not for us. The war taxes every pound of sugar, tea and coffee, every yard of calico and every bar of iron. We pay indirectly, but we pay nevertheless; and of every dollar collected by the Government for war purposes, fifty cents go for the protection of slavery; and out of each two lives lost in defence of our country and our cause, one goes to the account of the manner in which the war is conducted. We are bleeding at every post. Every man who has a bushel of grain to sell, every mechanic waiting for customers, every merchant fighting against bankruptcy—every man, no matter what his pursuits, feels in his diminished receipts and his declining business, that there is war in the land, and that he is contributing his share to carry it on. We believe that they want it so conducted that it may soon be brought to a close; that they desire the Government to use all legitimate methods of warfare to accomplish that purpose; that, with an army of 600,000 men in the field and nothing done, they are getting tired of the fruitless expense and the waste of blood, a large part of which is consumed in trying not to hurt the "peculiar property" of the men who are whetting their knives to cut our throats. If any do not believe this, let them take the subscription papers that we have drawn up, and go around among the heads of families, who have sons to spare, and among the tax-payers generally, who foot the war bills, and test their sentiments by soliciting contributions directly and openly—without sham, subterfuge, or the intervention of red tape—for continuing the farce that has thus far been kept up.

MORE MODIFICATIONS.

Emasculation of Secretary Cameron's Report.

The telegraph has been singularly silent in regard to the suppression, by the President, of the most important portions of the Report of the Secretery of War. Beyond a vague remark in the Washington dispatch to the Associated Press, the censor let nothing reach the Western papers, except a brief remark which was allowed to be sent to pro-slavery sheets like the Chicago *Times* and St. Louis *Republican*, which barely stated that the Report, as read to Congress, differed from that published in the New York papers. The special dispatch for this paper describing the extent of the modification and the cause of it, was suppressed by the censor of the Government.

Yesterday we got a pretty clear idea of the nature of the fiasco, but concluded to say nothing about the matter until all the facts arrived by due course of mail. And we now proceed to give the public what information we have been able to gather respecting the disagreement between the President and the Secretary of War, with regard to that portion of the report which treats of the use to be made of the slaves of rebels.

The Government censor permitted the following special dispatch to be sent over the wires on Monday night to the pro-slavery New York *Herald*, in which sheet it appeared on Tuesday—the day the Message was read in Congress:

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861.
>
> A great deal of anxiety, mingled with some astonishment, pervades Washington to-day. People cannot understand why it is that the President's Message, which was understood to have had all the finishing touches put upon it, and to be ready for delivery, was not sent into Congress. Of course, all sorts of rumors and speculations are rife as to the cause of this. Some of the facts connected with it have got wind, and their discussion adds to prevailing excitement. As there is nothing to be gained by concealment in such matters, and as I am informed of the state of the case, I propose to enlighten you thereupon.
>
> First, then, you must know that the closing portion of Secretary Cameron's report takes very definite and decided grounds on the subject of slave property. It goes as far in that direction as did John Cochrane's now famous speech to his regiment, and goes farther than did Gen. Fremont's more famous proclamation in Missouri. When Secretary Cameron endorsed the sentiment of Col. Cochrane's address, he did so understanding fully its import. There was no mental reservation in his expression of approval. The same views, I understand, he put forth in an official and clearly expressed form in the Report which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, and which was to have accompanied the President's Message. He there enunciated the policy of the emancipation of slaves in the rebel States, of the converting to the use of the National Government of all property, whether slave or otherwise, belonging to rebels, of resorting to every military means to put down the rebellion, and even of placing arms in the hands of negroes for that purpose.
>
> Whether it was that that portion of the Report of the Secretary of War embodying these views was not completed last night when the Cabinet had settled up everything pertaining to the Message, or whether more mature consideration on the part of the President led him to appreciate more clearly the danger of these extreme views of the Secretary of War, I cannot with certainty say; but one thing which I do know is, that it was on account of this Report of Secretary Cameron that the delivery of the Message has been delayed. I believe there are some objections, also, on the same point, to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and both these documents will have to undergo revision and modification before they are presented. An important Cabinet meeting has been held to-day in reference to these very exciting matters. The President seems determined to adhere faithfully and unswervingly to the line of policy which he proclaimed in his Inaugural, and on which he has since conducted his administration—that is, to put down the rebellion by using all the national resources, but at the same time to maintain inviolate the Constitution and laws of the United States. Between his policy and that of the Secretary of War there seems to be a wide gulf. One or the other must yield, and I need not say that it will not be Mr. Lincoln. He knows his responsibility to the nation, and will not allow himself to be turned aside from the straight path of duty by any crotchets or views of policy that may be entertained by any of his subordinates.

The above is the secession *Herald* account of the disagreement between the President and Secretary of War. The dispatch which was prepared for the N. Y. *Tribune* and was suppressed by the censor, but forwarded by mail to that paper, is as follows:

> THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH.
>
> WASHINGTON, December 2, 1861.
>
> The call of the roll had scarcely ended in the House, when the temper of the people was strikingly manifested by their Representatives hastening without delaying a moment for Presidential or other message, to pass a resolution emancipating the slaves of rebels within the military jurisdiction. Before the vote upon it was recorded, a painful rumor pervaded the Hall that the President had taken open issue on this very question with Secretary Cameron, and had recalled from the Philadelphia Post Office the undelivered copies of the War Department Report which the latter had mailed yesterday for the use of the newspaper press. The city was filled with rumors of a breaking up of the Cabinet, and the influence of the revolution we are passing through, in attaching men to principles while weakening their hold on laws and forms, was everywhere strikingly and most suggestively conspicuous. The excitement occasioned by this Executive opposition to the necessities of the war and to the popular will, to-night sways the hotels and parlors of the city. The history of the difference between the President and the Secretary of War has at last taken this shape. The Secretary presented his Report to Mr. Lincoln on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon he mailed it to the principal papers of the North and West, as is customary on the day preceding the reading of the Message. On Sunday night the President, having found time to read it, found it not in his heart to agree with the Secretary's doctrine of the right and the duty to make a military use of the slaves of rebels—to arm them if necessary—and in all ways to use them as we would any other property of the rebels to suppress this rebellion. He sent for Mr. Cameron, and required him to suppress this whole portion of his Report, on the ground that its recommendation was premature and ill-timed. The Secretary promptly and resolutely refused to suppress a word of it. The discussion between them was protracted. It ended as it began, the President insisting upon the alteration, and the Secretary respectfully but firmly refusing to change a syllable of his recommendations. A subsequent interview in the afternoon had a similar conclusion of debate, but a new and strange conclusion of Executive will. The President announced his purpose to strike out the entire passage about the emancipation and arming of the slaves before sending in the Report with his Message to Congress. Mr. Cameron declared he should not recall or suppress the document in the hands of Northern and Western editors, and that the printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased. Which of the two copies will the people read and the army prefer?

This corresponds very closely with our private information from several persons in Washington, some of whom give the scene between the President and the Secretary of War more graphically and in detail.

The portions of the report which the President suppressed are as follows:

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceeds thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. *Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of rebellion?*

The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the Government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to *national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.*

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES OF REBELS.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a *peculiar* species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious war?

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. *While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the Government in peace and security to their own property?*

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, *all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.*

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws against which they are in armed rebellion; *and as the service of their slaves constitutes the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.*

ALL THE MEANS TO BE EMPLOYED.

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. *The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty nor to exact his service. It has a right, however,* to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the Government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. *It is as clearly a right of the Government to arm slaves,* when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so *is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war.* The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, *without employing all the rights and powers of war.* As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute, as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, *equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide.* What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that *they cannot be held by the Government as slaves.* It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or *employed in the most effective manner* that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right and may become the duty of the Government *to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels,* under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, *once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage.* By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, *becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.*

The following is the substitute for the above passages which were erased by the President, written, it is presumed, by himself. From the words in the original, "It has become a grave question for determination what shall be done with the slaves," read:

"It is already a grave question what shall be done by the slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy, is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

Municipal Elections at the East.

There is no doubt of George Opdyke's election to the Mayoralty of New York, but the aldermen and councilmen chosen with him are as bad as they might be. The aldermen are, three to one, Democrats, and include such notorious names as Aldermen Boole, Farley and Walsh. The Council stands 13 Democrats and 11 Republicans, and include among the Republicans C. C. Pinckney, William Orton and Abraham Lent; and among the Democrats, Morgan Jones, President of this Council, who will probably continue in that office. The result on Mayor pleases the New Yorkers amazingly. There was a great jollification at the Republican headquarters, on the evening of election, and Mr. Opdyke made a speech, in which he said:

> The honor which my fellow citizens have conferred on me I appreciate very highly. To fill an office that has been graced and adorned by such men as DeWitt Clinton and Edward Livingston, and many other men of high esteem who have filled the same office, is worthy the ambition of any man. I can only say that if our present impression should be realized, and if I am to be inducted into that office, whatever powers I possess shall be exerted for the best interests of the city and its honor—to lighten its burdens and to do everything in my power to meet the expectations of those who have elected me.

Massachusetts is now in the period of her municipal elections, and the first half dozen cities elected their Mayors last Monday, while Boston and other half dozen cities elect next Monday. The Mayors are all re-elected, thus far, as follows:—Cambridge, Charles Theodore Russell; Chelsea, Frank B. Fay; New Bedford, Isaac C. Taber; Fall River, Edward P. Buffinton; Springfield, Stephen C. Bemis; Lawrence, W. H. P. Wright, vice Barker, present incumbent.

The contest in Boston is likely to be close, between Joseph M. Wightman, old Whig-Democrat and present Mayor, and Edward S. Tobey, Republican.

☞ Various opinions are held respecting the length of the present session of Congress. Judge Collamer, of Vermont, who is one of the shrewdest men in Congress, advises an early adjournment. He says: "War is not a business Congress can engineer. It is properly executive business; and the moment Congress passes beyond the line of providing for the wants of the Government, and deciding the purposes of the war, to say *how* it shall be conducted, the whole thing will prove a failure."

☞ Rhode Island has just sent her eighth battery to the seat of war. No other State stands in anything like this proportion, as to artillery; and Rhode Island artillery is confessedly famous.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Opening Day of the Session.

Early Appearance of the Negro on the Floor—Reported Trouble in the Cabinet—An Admiralty Question at Cairo—Mason and Slidell at Fort Warren.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

The roll of the House was hardly called, the prayer of the venerable Chaplain (in which he appropriately besought blessings for "our enemies in the midst of our friends,") was hardly concluded, when the negro sprang from his hiding place full armed, like Minerva from the aching head of Jupiter. Your dispatches will have already anticipated any notes I might make of the progress of business thus far. Already it has been demonstrated that the representatives of the people will discuss, and fearlessly, this whole question, and dodge none of its issues.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., then appeared on the floor and announced, in behalf of a joint committee, that they had waited on the President and announced that the two Houses of Congress were in session, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, and that the President had replied that he would communicate to them a message in writing *to-morrow*, at 12 o'clock. Considerable surprise was manifested at this delay, which was heightened towards evening by a statement in the *Star*, that a dispatch had been sent to New York recalling all the Reports of the Departments. At the present writing (6 p. m.) the rumor prevails that there is a serious, if not fatal, disagreement in the Cabinet on the slavery question—Messrs. Cameron and Chase advocating emancipation or confiscation throughout the rebel States, while the President, together with Messrs. Smith and Bates, take reactionary ground. The position of Messrs. Seward, Blair and Welles is not fixed by these rumors. It is useless to speculate on these things. But all will come to the people in time.

D. L. Phillips, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, is here to get a decision on the questions arising from the seizure of rebel property at and near Cairo. It seems that the officers and men of the gunboats claim prize money or salvage or whatnot on all steamers, cargoes or other property which they capture, according to maritime usage. Mr. Phillips does not understand these rules to apply to the Western rivers, and he is not prepared to give up the property without special instructions from the proper departments.

U. S. Marshal Murray, of New York, arrived here this morning from Fort Warren, where he left Mason and Slidell as well as could be expected; that is, quite poorly. He says that they are both thoroughly broken down by their captivity. Everything was done, that could be done consistently, for their comfort, but they have both grown old very fast since they stepped on board the San Jacinto. It was proposed in New York to take them by railroad to Boston, on account of the tempestuous weather. Against this they both protested in the strongest terms. They would be happy to buffet the worst storm that ever howled around Cape Cod, rather than encounter the "Abolition mobs" of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Slidell, who had not spoken to Capt. Wilkes since the day he left the Trent, now found his tongue, and argued with great volubility in favor of going by sea.

LETTER FORT HOLT, KY.

Evil Effects of Halleck's "Order No. 3" Exposed—A Soldier's Practical Opinion Thereof—Why Slaves Seek Protection Within our Lines—Cavalry Reconnoissance—The Rebel Gunboats.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT HOLT, (NEAR CAIRO,) Dec. 3, 1861.

The TRIBUNE but expresses the universal sentiment of those who have left home and everything to fight for their country in this the hour of her utmost need, when it boldly and cogently insists that it is the *duty* of the Government to strike at the vitals of this accursed rebellion. Here, in Kentucky, we have endured the heat of the summer's sun, and now feel the winter's cold—we have breathed for months the malaria of these God-forsaken, secession, cursed swamps. We expect and are willing to bear all these, to lay down our lives when necessary, to sustain our common country. But we do feel to complain of, and even dare to be disgusted with, the powers that be, because we see, day by day, the results of the milk-and-water, shilly-shallying policy pursued toward rebels who are raising unholy hands against the most beneficent institutions the world has ever seen.

Here, in Ballard county, Kentucky, where at the election, when the question was presented, were cast but *two* votes for the Union—where the people are rampant for secession, and have given and are now giving freely their whole substance to sustain the army at Columbus—the Government is protecting and feeding the rebels, and even holding and catching their traveling chattels; permitting those who pretend to be Union men (but who are *really* friends of the rebel owner) to mouse through our camp after some poor negro, who only left the day before he was to be taken to Columbus to labor on the entrenchments and, if need be, to fight for the rebel cause. Aye, doing more: issuing orders to us in obedience to the commands of the great military luminary at St. Louis, to drive outside our lines the *chattels* of rebels when they come to us—as they always do when they come at all—with valuable information, and only because they do not wish to be shipped South.

Let me submit a few facts. Since the battle of Belmont, the rebels have been far more active than usual at Columbus. They are making superhuman exertions to make that place impregnable. Slaves are being sent there in large numbers, to dig their ditches and build their embankments. A few days since, two slaves came into camp, because they had found out that they were to be sent to Columbus, where their masters are, with rebellious arms in their hands. The simple-minded creatures say, in substance: We don't want to fight at all; we don't want to leave our old wives; but if we *must* fight, we would rather fight for "*de Norf*." Now we are ordered to turn these men out of camp. Of course their master's *hounds* are prowling near by, and the negroes are seized and taken to Columbus to plant batteries that shall cut down our brave men by hundreds, perhaps. "*But fugitives sometimes give valuable information to the enemy!*" Ah! most wise Commander of the Department of the Missouri.

For a month there has been in this fort a fugitive owned by a captain in the rebel army. This fugitive has given us information proved to have been reliable and most invaluable. He knows our entire force, the number and situation of our guns, our arms, defences, everything. He is at work for the Government for his food and clothes. Shall he be sent to Columbus with all this information to disclose it, and to work and fight against us? If he goes beyond our lines he goes to the army of the rebels; for the slave, as our armies advance, has no middle position. If we do not make use of him for ourselves, he is made use of against us.

Cases like the above are happening and are to happen daily, until the Government awakes and asserts the first law of nature—self-defence. Shall I not use all the means nature has given me to overpower the villain who is using all *his powers* to throttle *me*. I trust the free, untrammeled press will continue to urge upon the Government its duty in this behalf. Our rulers must ultimately listen to the united voices of the press and the people.

Captain Delano's Quincy (Ill.) Cavalry made a reconnoissance towards Columbus to-day, and came in contact with the scouts of the enemy at Ellicott's Mills, about half way to Columbus. The rebels ran, and having a good start, they escaped.

The rebel gunboats that payed us a visit on Sunday afternoon do not amount to much. One (the Calhoun) is quite small and light, and has no large guns. One of the others is nothing but the hull of an old steamboat, with a few guns mounted upon deck. They evidently preferred to keep their distance. If they come again, as doubtless they will, it will probably be when the telegraph operator is away and our gunboats are up the river, as in this case.

SOLDIER.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTER.

Threatening movement of Zollicoffer—8,000 Rebels marching on Somerset—Features of the Country—The Crossing of the Cumberland—The Situation—The Federal Leaders—Zollicoffer's "Politeness"—Where is Breckinridge?—The Pink Varble Affair—Movements to release Rebels—Hauling the Military over the coals.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4, 1861.

Private advices from Columbia and Somerset indicate that the marauding expedition of Gen. Zollicoffer has assumed formidable proportions and a threatening aspect. He is reported at the head of 8,000 men marching on Somerset from Monticello, at the latter of which places reliable information of a day or two ago had placed him. His force is represented to be the Second Brigade of Tennesseeans and Mississippians, who marched up the hill at Camp Wild Cat, and hastily marched back again. This, not unlikely, he may find another Wild Cat Camp in this new road of his choice.

The road to Somerset crosses the Cumberland river about eight miles south of Somerset. Four miles down the river from the road is the mouth of a stream of considerable dimensions, not fordable, called Fishing creek. Above the road, some three miles distant, another and a similar stream empties into the river. Both of these streams run south to the river and hence necessitate the crossing of the Cumberland at some point between the mouths of the two, or the crossing of two streams. It is plain that Gen. Zollicoffer will have to attempt to cross at the usual crossing at this point, that is by the road bridge or ford. To this point of the crossing of the Cumberland, Col. Hoskins, who was encamped farther north on Fishing creek, is understood to have marched with his incomplete regiment, determined if possible to oppose the crossing of the river, and because of failure to fall back on the troops at Stanford. No reinforcements have been tendered him, and it is said he has been ordered to fall back, though it is doubtful whether any orders have been given at all.

These are the facts stated by private letters, and letters from individuals to the Department indicate that the people are in great dread of the column approaching. It is quite evident, however, that Zollicoffer is only in search of a country where subsistence can be obtained and perhaps winter quarters may be found. He can hope to accomplish nothing of importance with the small force under his command, and is very likely to content himself with the accumulation of a considerable amount of hog and hominy, and the securing of a safe retreat. Gen. Zollicoffer has much to encourage him, however, in a rapid and brilliant forward movement. He is opposed by two militia Generals, one of whom is ignorant of "company drill," and who, as sworn in court, never had the capacity to learn it while in Mexico; and the other of whom once asked Gen. Sherman if the *Minie* ball turned after leaving the *Minie* musket. Any General could make a march from Monticello to Lexington before such Generals could fix up a plan to oppose him.

We haven't anything to boast of in the way of Kentucky Brigadiers. It would puzzle the wits of many to command or drill a regiment, and it is for Mr. Lincoln to say for what soldierly qualifications they were appointed.

A letter is published in this morning's *Democrat*, giving the rumor of the march of Zollicoffer on Somerset, and stating that Zollicoffer had sent word to Hoskins to leave, as he did not intend to harm him and his little band, but desired to have his way open and unobstructed. When I knew the General in Nashville, it was proverbial that he was an exceedingly proud and polite gentleman; but I never supposed he was so decidedly polite as this notice would indicate, nor so proud as not to take an undue advantage of anybody he could. The latter is certainly a trait by no means common to Confederate Generals, nor general throughout the land of bowie and rifle.

Gen. Breckinridge has grown to be ubiquitous. He is reported, by late arrivals from Calhoun, to be again in Bowling Green, while letters state that he is at Rochester, in Butler county. The Louisville *Courier*, of the 26th November, says he is at Russellville, yellow with jaundice.

A small boat, called the Pink Varble, lately went up the Cumberland river with a lot of machinery for McMinnville, Tennessee, which had been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The captain and owner of the boat was a good rebel, and fancied that therefore his rebel friends would allow him to return. On the contrary, they seized his boat and himself—at least, he has not been able to return, and the above story is told here.

Col. Starkweather, of the 1st Regiment Wisconsin volunteers, has been presented with a handsome sword, by his regimental officers.

The 16th and 18th regiments, of the regular service, arrived here last night. The 10th and 13th Ohio volunteers are due in a day or two.

Mr. Geo. D. Prentice is not the only Kentucky institution engaged in attempting to effect the release of rebels confined in Fort Warren. The Kentucky Legislature appears disposed to take a hand in the matter. Mr. Burns, the only secessionist I have been able to discover in the House, has been offering a resolution requesting the Governor to demand of the President the immediate delivery of Messrs. Morehead, Barr and Dorset, lately arrested in this city, into the custody of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky, that charges may be preferred against the laws of the United States, and that they may have a speedy and impartial trial, as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky.

The demand on the President by the Governor, if ever made, it is to be hoped may meet with silent contempt. It is rather a strange anomaly that G. D. Prentice should be engaged hand in hand with the rebel Executive of Kentucky and the only rebel member of the Legislature, in trying to effect the release of persons known to be traitors at heart.

The Legislature is hauling the Military Board over the coals. Resolutions of minute inquiry have been offered before the Senate and House, and Adjutant Finnell and Quartermaster Darley will have to render a strict account of themselves and of the money they have expended. The Board has given considerable dissatisfaction to the regiments they have been called upon to consolidate, but I do not know but this is to its credit. The patriotism of many of the Kentucky would-be officers has been pretty thoroughly tested by the decisions of the Board. There appears to be a surplus of officers, and in consolidating the regiments, the heads of Colonels and Captains indiscriminately fall to the ground, at which a great hue and cry is set up by the decapitated ones. One Colonel of cavalry, who had recruited eight companies, being compelled in consolidating to run the risk of a contested election, appealed from the Military Board, to the Legislature. Pending the consideration of his petition, he was elected Colonel of the consolidated regiment.

A joint session was held yesterday, to go into an election of United States Senator, although the third was set for the election.

FROM JONESBORO.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DUBOIS,
Jonesboro, Illinois, Dec. 4, 1861.

This place is selected as the camp of the Kentucky Brigade. In a grove north of the town may be found a few shanties twenty by thirty feet, and more building, which makes Camp Dubois. Col. Harris has now eight or nine companies making up, and four in camp preparing quarters in which to eat and sleep, while we recruit up the first regiment of the Kentucky Brigade.

The weather here is very mild and pleasant, and our camp being a new one and free from disease, we offer inducements to recruits which others cannot. Yesterday firing was heard west of us, which created some little excitement in camp, but was all explained by night from a messenger who reported that our gun boats coming down from St. Louis were aground and were trying to jar themselves off the sand bar.

Boys all well.

From Farnsworth's Cavalry.

Our readers, many of whom in this vicinity are familiar with recent rumors touching the matter referred to in the following communication, will read it with interest. It is sufficient of the case in question to say that it belongs to a class, apparently most venial as regards the unfortunate offender, and yet, from its very nature, one to be guarded against most strictly by the rules of war, as indeed it is. The safety of the camps in an enemy's country is the sleepless vigilance of the sentinel. There have been numerous pardons for this offence on the Potomac, and it is not unlikely that the law will hereafter be strictly carried out:

CAMP ILLINOIS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will confer a favor on a large number of your friends by correcting a statement published in one of the Chicago papers, in reference to one of the members of Co. A in Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment being caught asleep on his post. Some "officer," whose name was not given, in a private letter to a Chicago paper, tries hard to rub off the tarnish from the reputation of the regiment, on account of a member of Co. A being found asleep on his post.

The "officer" could not have taken the pains to inform himself correctly, since none of the members of Company A have as yet failed to perform their duty.

The unfortunate young man, or rather boy, mentioned by the "officer" was a member of Company A, and up to the present time has not been tried. He is at present under proper care, and awaits his trial with a degree of manliness well becoming his extreme youth.

What his fate may be no one here at present can tell, but there is certainly every reason for the exercise of leniency towards him, on account of his youth, the deprivation of his accustomed rest, and a more thorough knowledge of his duty. I wish to state here, that the "officer" either wilfully or inadvertently misrepresented the whole of the facts in the case. Yours respectfully, S. K. CRAWFORD.

The following is from the same camp and command, and will interest the many friends of the regiment in this section:

CAMP ILLINOIS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

To-day, Dec. 2, four hundred blankets for our regiment were obtained from Government. When more than twice that number have been secured, our twelve hundred men will have each only one blanket. And then we will not have half enough to keep us all warm. These facts indicate why I proposed, and why the Colonel warmly supports, the project of appealing to the friends of each company to donate blankets, quilts and the like, to be packed at places central and convenient, and thence shipped to Chicago, to be accompanied to Washington by the Chaplain, so as to insure their prompt and early arrival at camp. Moreover, single boxes without a traveling companion are always delayed, and very often lost. Quite a number are now stretched along the route, we know not where. This will be obviated entirely.

The friends of each company are expected to collect for each of the 100 men one of the articles named. One such article may be marked for any particular soldier, and will be delivered. But it would not be agreeable to have a few soldiers supplied with many articles, and leave many soldiers in a company without any supply. Other articles are not called for. And it is impossible to receive miscellaneous presents. Necessary articles of bedding alone are provided for. Woolen shirts, socks and mittens will be carried for any person desiring to send them.

All bundles must be opened out and packed in the one large box at each place named below. Therefore, mark carefully whatever is designed for a particular person. All articles not labelled will be distributed by the Captains of the companies respectively, to those in need.

Various families in the State have been advised by letter, that I will have messages for them. They will please take note of the places and dates given below, and call on the persons named.

In some neighborhoods it may be desirable to hold a public meeting. On the afternoon or evening of the day named, the friends at any place are at liberty to announce a speech from the Chaplain, if that be deemed necessary to secure the objects of my mission, or be gratifying to the soldiers' friends.

By consultation with our officers, I am advised to announce the following dates, places and agents. The gentlemen named will excuse the liberty taken. But we presume that their patriotism and love for the citizen-soldier will secure their immediate action. Please do not wait until I come to your place:

Dec. 11, Evanston—Jas. B. Colvin.
" 12, Crete—Dr. G. W. Mynard.
" 13, Huntley Station—Roswell Smith.
" 14, 15, Rockford—Israel Sovereign.
" 17, Blackberry—Capt. White.
" 18, Sycamore—Judge Mayo.
" 19, St. Charles—Butler & Wood.
" 20, Bloomingdale—Sedgwick & Hill.
" 21, Schaumburg—Robert Brown.
" 22, Wheaton—L. W. Mills.
" 23, Morrison—R. G. Chaddock.
" 24, Woodstock—A. W. Smith.
" 26, Chicago.

Will the country papers, having a circulation in the neighborhoods indicated, please copy this article, and otherwise aid the movement. LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Chaplain.

MAKING THE REBELS PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Judge Freese's Decision.

[From the New York Tribune.]

As a large number of your readers are interested personally, as well as generally, in the question now before the Cabinet, as to whether they will or will not sustain Provost Judge Freese, of Alexandria, in his recent decision touching claims due from disloyal or loyal citizens, I have thought it well to inform you and them as to its exact condition at the present time.

The President and every member of the Cabinet, except Attorney General Bates, are in favor of sustaining the action of the Provost Court, and but for the unfortunate position of Judge Bates, would have had an order issued to this effect long since. Judge Bates—unfortunately for himself as well as for the whole country—listened to an *ex parte* statement made by the counsel of one of the parties whose goods had been seized, and thereupon induced the Assistant Secretary of War to issue the order which led to the subsequent issue of the two other orders, whereby the proceeding of the court were stayed in civil cases.

Had Judge Bates waited to have heard the other side before taking action, the probabilities are that the proceedings of the court would not have been stayed. Having placed himself in this position—unthinkingly, as I have the charity to believe—he now hesitates to revise his opinion, or allow others to do so. He makes it, I understand, a personal matter, and insists upon it that the other members of the Cabinet shall not overrule him; but since his first opinion was founded on doubtful if not false statements, made by a secession lawyer, and at a time when only one side of the question had been submitted, neither I nor any other lawyer of this city—and I have conversed with many about it—can see any impropriety in his making a different decision, now that all the facts are before him.

The fact is, the question never was a question of law, and hence ought never to have been submitted to the Attorney General at all. It was a question, rather, of military necessity or national policy—a question growing directly out of the rebellion, and never would have arisen at all but for the rebellion—a question upon which *loyal citizens* are arrayed upon the one side, and *rebels to the Government* upon the other—a question which involves either the giving or withholding of "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country, and this, too, to the extent of near $200,000,000—a question, in short, as to whether the Sequestration Act passed by the so-called Confederate Congress, should be respected, or effectually annulled.

The court itself, (as I understand it,) before which the question was originally decided, is a military court, established as a military necessity, because of the absence of all other authority, and only assumed civil jurisdiction because of being in an enemy's country, where no other authority could be appealed to by loyal citizens. Judge Freese is a military officer, holding the rank, as I understand, of Assistant Adjutant General in the army. As it originated with the military authorities, it should have been left just where it began, and Judge Bates should not have had, nor ought he now to have, any voice in the matter. As a question of *policy*, it might very properly have been brought before the Cabinet; but as a question of right and propriety, it should have been left wholly with the Secretary of War or the Commanding General. I trust this view will still be taken of it, and that the Cabinet will refer the whole subject to the Secretary of War, to do as he may think proper in the premises. This will relieve Judge Bates from a direct condemnation by the Cabinet, and again put in motion a court from which the country may expect great good.

In this city every loyal citizen commends the action of Judge Freese. I have talked with lawyers, judges, Senators, and others, upon the subject, and have yet to meet with the first man who condemns the action. One of your own celebrated lawyers, Mr. Evarts, was here last week urging the Administration to sustain the court. The memorial upon the subject, presented by the Chamber of Commerce of your own city, was so clear and conclusive that no one thought the Administration would hesitate a day after receiving it. Add to this the fact that the press of the whole country has unequivocally sustained Judge Freese's decision, and none can but wonder that the Administration did not sanction it at once.

It is a growing opinion here that if Judge Bates continues to oppose his personal quibbles in a case like this—a case in which your own merchants are interested to the extent of over $65,000,000, and the whole country to the extent of some $200,000,000—beside the advantages in a military point of view to be gained from it—a voice will come up from the whole country that he be removed, and that some better man be put in his place.

From the best information that I can gather at present, I think the court will be sustained—probably in the way above indicated—namely, by referring the whole matter to the Secretary of War, on the ground that it is a military and not a legal question.

I have not the honor of knowing Judge Freese personally, but certainly a more just decision never emanated from any man than that given by him, and the voice of the whole country is, and will continue to be, that he must be sustained.

Arrest of a Rebel Spy.

[Washing Cor. (24th) New York World.]

A rebel spy was captured yesterday about seven miles below Alexandria. He reports, that he has been in the habit of visiting our lines as often as three times a week, carrying messages and papers and important information to the rebels. He crossed the Occoquan river in a small boat, sinking it on this side, and at night eluding the vigilance of our pickets, and made his way to Alexandria, where he always found the required information, with all the late papers from New York. The next evening he would start on his way back, taking the same route, arriving within the rebel lines on the following morning.

South Carolina Negroes—Important Rebel Correspondence.

Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, commanding the third (Beaufort) military department of South Carolina, and who was not killed at Hilton Head, writes to Gov. Pickens, under date of Nov. 18th, as follows:

"SIR: At the request of your Excellency, made to me yesterday at these headquarters, I have the honor of presenting my views of the present attitude and behavior of the negroes in this portion of the State entrusted to my immediate command. So far from there being any insurrectionary feeling among them, I can assure your Excellency that I have neither seen nor heard of any act of pillaging, incendiarism or violence in any direction.

"It is true that the negroes of a few plantations have shown a spirit of insubordination, by refusing to move higher up the country, when ordered to do so by their owners, but this disobedience should be assigned rather to a feeling of dismay and utter helplessness at being left alone and unprotected by the precipitate abandonment by their masters of their plantations, than from any organized plan of resistance to the authority they had been accustomed to obey. But I now feel much satisfaction in stating for the information of your Excellency, that the negroes are fast recovering from their fright, and coming forth from their hiding-places, and quietly and submissively resuming their agricultural labors, without the guidance or presence, in many instances, of either master or overseer.

"In conclusion, I would respectfully advise that all planters and overseers, who are not mustered into service, and are owners or agents of property upon the mainland, should, without delay, return to their several neighborhoods, and thus, by their presence, prevent a recurrence of that excitement among their people which has been due in a great measure to their absence."

Zollicoffer's Second Advance.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

Before his first advance into Kentucky, Zollicoffer had strongly fortified Cumberland Gap, and, on falling back to that point, other defences were added. At this time the Gap is fortified in such a manner as to command the approach from any quarter, north or south. With the Gap in this condition, and in the hands of a strong garrison, Zollicoffer has been enabled to advance again into Kentucky, and has done so by the Williamsburg and Monticello route, threatening Col. Hoskins, on Fishing Creek, Pulaski, and, indeed, according to one report, coming up with him on the banks of that stream, and indulging in a skirmish in considerable force. This report has grown old without corroboration, however, and is not believed. It is known here also that large bodies have been thrown out towards Glasgow, Edmonton and Burkesville, thus establishing a line on the right of Buckner, opposing in strong force the left of Gen. McCook. These movements have been lately made, in view of the rapid movements of our troops and the warning indications of an advance.

Sutlers in the Army.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

> Sutlers continue to thrive, and some of them are rapidly enriching themselves at the expense of those forced to purchase of them whatever they desire in addition to Uncle Sam's hard fare. Quite a number of officers have resigned their commissions to engage in sutlerships, which are often partnership concerns. One commander of a regiment—Col. Robert G. March, of the Pennsylvania Fourth—gave up his military position to join his Sutler in booking accounts, the payment of which is guarantied.

☞ The following is the closing portion of Henry Ward Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon. After demonstrating that England and France were not in a position to interfere with us by reason of the condition in which God had providentially placed them—England being more in need of corn than cotton, and France having found it necessary to curtail her army and expenses—he closed by saying:

> We have sealed 5,000 miles of coast; we have shut the breathing holes; and now we are putting in the red hot torch of war at the upper end, and in a short time I think rebellion will be unearthed. God has poured money in our land; God has taken away cotton from England, and He holds France in His right hand. Sweep round the ring. Stand off, spectators. Now let this gigantic universe understand that it is liberty and God, slavery and the devil. No man put hand or foot into that ring till they have taken battle unto death. Amen. Even so, Lord God Almighty, it is Thy decree, it is Thy purpose; and when the victory shall come, not unto us, not unto us, but in the voice of Christ, ten thousand ransomed ones mingle with all Thy children's gladness. Unto Thee be the praise and the glory forever. Amen.

—In the south of France, a harvest of two and a half millions of pounds weight of flower leaves is gathered every year, and sold for about £250,000 sterling. It consists of 100,000 pounds of leaves of the orange blossom, 500,000 pounds of rose leaves, 100,000 of jasmine blooms, 60,000 of violets, 65,000 of acacia buds, 30,000 of tube roses, and 5,000 of jonquil flowers.

—Of the Boston boot and shoe market, the *Reporter* says the manufacturers of heavy boots are now busily at work filling orders from the New York dealers and from sutlers for double sole and half double sole grain boots. The demand for army shoes and sewed cavalry boots has lessened considerably during the past two weeks. The prices of stock show rather a receding tendency, and manufacturers are cautious about purchasing. Total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the week, 12,834 cases.

Breckinridge Backing out Again.

Last week Breckinridge, at the head of his brigade of rebels, made a threatening advance through Butler county, Ky., as far north as Salterville, and robbed some of the stores of Greenville. Col. James S. Jackson's cavalry at once started in pursuit of them, when Breckinridge fell back and returned to Bowling Green, with colors flying and a large drove of stolen hogs grunting at their ill usage. Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden is said to be sorely perplexed, as he was making arrangements to bag the General and his entire force. This is the third time that Buckner has attempted and failed to send a force to the Ohio river and capture "Lincoln's Hessians" at Henderson and Owensboro.

☞ It is denied that Col. Kerrigan, of the 25th New York regiment, has been convicted of treason in court-martial and ordered to be shot. The information came by special dispatch to the New York *Express*—not first-rate authority—and seems to have had no other foundation than that Kerrigan is under arrest, with charges of treason alleged against him that will probably result in the end as this dispatch prematurely indicated. Col. Kerrigan made visits to Charleston, last winter, and was said to have an excellent understanding with the rebels; and his conduct as Colonel of a regiment, on the Potomac, has not been such as to reflect either honor upon our arms or upon himself. He has been under arrest now for some six weeks. Kerrigan is a Five Points bruiser, and was the man who knocked President Stryker from the platform of the Syracuse Democratic Convention in 1860. This gave him his first notoriety.

☞ In the Wheeling Convention, the name "Kanawha," proposed to be applied to the new State, was stricken out of the ordinance, after long discussion, by a vote of 30 to 14. The majority claimed that the name was distasteful to their constituents, in the northern part of the new State, and they were under instructions to change it. The Convention then voted for a name, as follows:

For "West Virginia," 30 votes.
For "Kanawha," 9 votes.
For "Allegheny," 2 votes.
For "Western Virginia," 2 votes.
For "Augusta," 1 vote.

The first section of the Constitution was then adopted, as follows:

> "SEC. 1. The State of West Virginia shall be and remain one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land."

☞ The N. Y. *World* says that Secretary Cameron, on his recent visit to Hartford, had a conversation with Colonel Sam. Colt about buying his whole works in the South Meadow, for Government, and asked the Colonel for his terms for factory, machinery, grounds and all. Colonel Colt wished time for consideration, and the story is, he has quite recently sent a letter to Mr. Cameron, offering to sell his whole concern for five millions of dollars—everything to be included for this sum except his own private dwelling and grounds contiguous.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* says the order for "no more cavalry" will probably cause Col. Rankin's Regiment of Lancers, encamped at that city, to be disbanded unless they consent to serve in some other way. The regiment was to number 1,600 men, and some 800 are now in camp. The *Advertiser*, on the other hand, says the Lancers will not be disbanded. They promise to become too valuable an arm of the service to be given up now.

☞ The New York *World* says that Henry Ward Beecher preached at General Fremont slightly, when he attended service at Plymouth Church last Sunday by invitation of the pastor. Mr. Beecher did indeed urge good and upright conduct on the part of men of influence, but he doubtless took his usual course, and allowed the coat to fall on any fitting shoulders.

☞ A third stone fleet of twenty vessels, carrying upwards of six thousand tons of stone, will be ready to sail from New Bedford in a few days, to be sunk in the outer channel of Charleston harbor and Stono Inlet. The first fleet was sunk in the "rat holes" of the North Carolina coast; the second fleet at the entrance of Savannah; and now the third will seal up Charleston.

☞ Cannel coal has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, by the troops there, and the inhabitants are quite astonished at it. One man said that several years ago he had dug a well on an adjoining farm, through the "same sort of stuff," but it had never occurred to him that it was cannel coal.

☞ The amount contributed at New York for the relief of the Union refugees at Hatteras Inlet is $9,123, and money still coming in. President Lincoln has given his approval of the object in a letter to George Bancroft. The schooner Elijah Shedden is nearly loaded with supplies.

☞ Gen. Butler is rapidly getting his second expedition ready, to sail from Boston for the South. The steamship Illinois has been chartered to take the next load of troops, and will sail in a few days.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes:

> Mr. Lincoln pays great respect to the opinions of Mr. Holt in all that he does in reference to Kentucky. A day or two since a Kentucky Republican, a moderate and most worthy man, asked a small favor of Mr. Lincoln, and was referred to Mr. Joseph Holt. "If *he* says you ought to be attended to, I will do so," was the reply of the President. The man went away somewhat indignant, especially as Mr. Holt is his old political adversary.

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SEWING MACHINES.
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4000 Stitches per Minute.

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Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

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71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address I. A. HANCE,
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NOTICE.—Chicago, Dec. 3d, 1861.
On the 1st of October, 1861, I retired from the business heretofore conducted by me in this city. Mr. HENRY C. RANNEY, who succeeds me, will continue the business on his own account, and I have no interest. F. ANDERSON.

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ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE PRIME
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HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
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Respectfully yours,
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CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

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Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

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ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Out-fit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
No. 122 Lake street.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.
ap26-1y

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, detects to a [illegible] the condition and locality of diseases [illegible] without asking any [illegible] of the Throat and Lungs treated [illegible] and Constitutional treatment [illegible] of the Stomach, of the Liver, [illegible] Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible], Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, [illegible] of the Eye and Ear, Seminal [illegible], Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short [illegible] of long standing cured in the [illegible]. We are not a "cure-all" doctor [illegible] case without a fair prospect o[illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

[illegible] Irregularities, Falling of the [illegible], Nervous Debility, [illegible] Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] of any kind. Have no doll[illegible] what your troubles may [illegible] invited to call and [illegible]

[illegible] and Examinations [illegible] of Charge.

[illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] corner of State and Randolph [illegible] A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] Letters [illegible] will receive prompt [illegible]

[illegible] AND OUT-HOUSES

[illegible] by JOHN MASEN, 51 North [illegible] State st. no19-h520-1m

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

se13-g609-3m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

oc28-g409-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g319-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se21-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g644-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja5-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

au15'60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g232toje1-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d298-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.)

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6-f771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Edward Hoffman and Adolf Marcus, under the firm of Hoffman & Marcus, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. HOFFMAN,
de4-h628-3t A. MARCUS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MACQUEEN & GRINDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be collected by A. S. Grindon, who may be found at the office of DAY & CURTIS, No. 19 Dearborn street.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1861. no30h557-1w.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore known under the name, and style of WATSON V. COE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

Dec. 1, 1861. WATSON V. COE,
WILLIAM H. RICE,
de2h589-1w SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by G. W. GRAY,

no8-h148-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load,

SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO.,
no18-h368-1m. Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.

Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.

MORGAN & FURNESS,
no18-h367-1m Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. B. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MORRY,
ap17'61-ly 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour,
[illegible] bbls. Choice [illegible] Apples,
[illegible] bbls. [illegible],
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 165 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Alexander Allice mrs
Anderson Anne mrs
Adams Ellis Z miss
Alexander Isidore mrs
Allison Annie miss
Adams Carrie miss
Allen Harriet miss
Artist Almyra miss

B

Balhorn Margaret mrs
Baldwin Susan P miss
Baker Jennie miss
Banston Joseph mrs
Babcock Mary miss
Baker Eunice miss
Barron Hannah mrs
Baird Fanny mrs
Barton Beckie miss
Barnard Elizabeth miss
Barstow Pamela mrs
Barry Catharine miss
Benjamin Sarah mrs
Beamblan Wm S mrs
Bennett Charlott miss
Benson George mrs
Berry M J mrs
Benson Elizabeth mrs
Begien Katy F mrs
Bicknell Mary B miss
Bicknell E mrs
Billings Lavinia H mrs
Blatchford Mary E mrs
Blake Evans mrs
Bliss Eliza miss
Bidwell Mary miss
Boden Matilda miss
Boyce Nancy mrs
Bonnell Laura miss
Boorman Jared mrs
Boden Mary mrs
Boden Mary L miss
Bolton Sarah Ward mrs
Bryant Hattie A mrs
Brandt Emm C miss
Bros Madam Anna
Bridgman Hannora miss
Brown Eliza mrs
Brown Nelly mrs
Burgess M F mrs
Burch Elizabeth mrs
Burton A E mrs
Bulkley Jennie miss
Burt Lydia C mrs
Burt Jane E miss
Bunker Dell miss
Butler Eunice mrs
Byrns Mary E mrs
Burns Maggie miss

C

Calahan Richard mrs
Campbell Mary Z Z miss
Carver Margaret miss
Carroll Johana
Carey Barbara mrs
Carpenter Mary mrs
Cary A mrs
Carlin Catharine miss
Casey Margaret L mrs
Castello Ellen mrs
Carter Mary B miss
Champion M mrs
Chalmers Jenny miss
Chace Mary W
Chamberlain Harriet mrs
Chamberlain Ann miss
Channing Caroline miss
Cherry Eliza miss
Churcher Cornelia A mrs
Chancy Kate miss
Clark Mary L miss
Clancy Margaret
Clancy Julia mrs
Clifford Margaret mrs
Clinton R mrs
Clolber Theresa miss
Clark Nellie C mrs
Coe Francis miss
Cole F H mrs
Cole Geo H mrs
Colson Emma miss
Coleman Francis O mrs
Colvin Melvill miss
Colby Acca L miss
Collins Ann
Cormode Jane mrs
Corrigan B M miss
Cook R H mrs
Conklin Julia M miss
Cook Geo T mrs
Conley Rosanna miss
Cutler Julia miss
Culbertson Flora miss
Crain E E mrs
Crehan Ellen miss
Crowley Jennie miss
Cushing Anna M mrs
Curran Kitty miss

D

Davis Emily mrs
Davenport Caroline mrs
Day Maggie miss
Dany Hannah
Dawson Harriet E mrs
Dalton Harriet P mrs
Day Susan miss
Darby Emily A D mrs
Dickson Ellen mrs
Delon Julia B
Derbont Minnie miss
Dickey Lucinda A miss
Davenport Harriet A mrs
Dewey E A miss
Dennison Margaret mrs
Dean Annie
Dennis Mary J miss
Dix Gertrude mrs
Donohue Julia mrs
Doty T Dorus mrs
Douglas Lewis mrs
Doyle Margaret
Dove Mary J mrs
Dryer John P mrs
Dryer Phebe R mrs
Dodd Hannah F mrs
Doyle Mary mrs
Dupuy E mrs
Dunne Eliza miss
Dunne Ellen mrs
Dunning M Louisa miss
Dunning Alice E miss
Duffy Margaret mrs
Dunn Ellen mrs

E

Eaton Hannah D mrs
Eaton Susanah mrs
Edwards Mary
Edgerton L S miss
Everette Angie miss
Ely Rosana mrs
Elder Lillie mrs

F

Fake Georgie miss
Felt Julia miss
Francesworth M mrs
Finley J J mrs
Fitzgerald Catherine miss
Finley Martha miss
Flood James mrs
Fish Mary miss
Flourney James mrs
Flinn Jane A miss
Flood Permelia mrs
Fitzgerald Dora miss
Finey Catharine mrs
Forsyth Mary E mrs
Ford Mary mrs
Foot Betsey miss
Fowler Alice mrs
French G M mrs
Frary Elizabeth miss
Fraser Jeannett miss

G

Garey Ellen miss
Gaylord Charles mrs
Gallop Catharine miss
Garan Catharine miss
Gaylord dr mrs
Gerity Maggie miss
Gere Amelia miss
Geraghty Margaret miss
Ginney Myra miss
Gilmore Q A mrs
Gibbs Caroline miss
Gilligan Mary miss
Gibson Kate mrs
Goodell Carrie miss
Gover S miss
Gray Kate miss
Griswold C A miss
Gray Alice miss
Grant Ellen mrs
Gunn Ruth miss

H

Hall Priscilla G mrs
Hall Pernelope mrs
Hallock Uphemia miss
Hall A J mrs
Hayer Hattie mrs
Hall Jas mrs
Hall Joanna miss
Hall A T mrs
Hagin Anna mrs
Hapley J E mrs
Harrison Mary mrs
Hannon Mary Ann miss
Hart Carrie E miss
Hancox Abby A miss
Harned Carrie mrs
Hanson Abby A miss
Havens Ruth V miss
Hawley L Starr mrs
Haywood Virginia miss
Haven Emily H mrs
Hawley Lizzie miss
Haynes Eunice P miss
Hayes Maria mrs
Hemstreet Cecilia miss
Hedigan Anna mrs
Henderson Susan miss
Hennebre Bridget
Hickey Thomas mrs
Hibard Henry mrs
Hitchcock Hattie miss
Hogan Bridget miss
Hopkins Horace mrs
Hooper Mary mrs
Holmes F M mrs
Hogan Eliza miss
Hoyle Jane
Hughs Mary miss
Hunt E P miss
Huntington H S mrs
Hunt Mary F miss
Humphrey Eleanor C mrs

I

Ives Mary miss
Isham mrs

J

Jackson Lucinda mrs
Jewell Abby A mrs
James E mrs
Jacobs M E mrs
Jenkins mrs
Jackson Eleanor S miss
Jones H A mrs
Johnson Clara mrs
Johnson Minnie miss
Johnson Rolan mrs
Johnston Sidney B mrs
Johnson Maria
Johnson W A miss
Johns D L mrs

K

Kelsey mrs
Kendall Helen D miss
Kelly Catherine
Ketchum Sarah miss
Kellogg Lizzie B mrs
Kellogg Nellie miss
Kearney Catharine miss
Kaine Eliza miss
Kelly Rosanna miss
Keef Eugene mrs
Kline F O miss
Kivligham Anne
Kimball Osgood mrs
Knapp M E miss
King R C miss
Kearne Sarah miss

L

Larrison M C miss
Lacy Ellen mrs
Lantry Emma miss
Lacy Julia mrs
Leoan Clemie G mrs
Lester Emma miss
Longaback Jane mrs
Loft mrs
Leach Alice mrs
Lyons John mrs
Lyons Sarah miss
Lynch Terence mrs

M

Malone Hannorah miss
Mann L C miss
Manning Delia mrs
Mackey Florence miss
Malone Nancy Jane miss
Maher Mary
Mann Mary mrs
Mason Mollie H mrs
Marston Ada A
Mesler Mary mrs
Mercer mrs
Meyer Louise C J miss
Miller Sally miss
Montgomery Almyra mrs
Moloy Mary mrs
Monaghan Sarah miss
Monks Margaret
Moody Mary A miss
Moran Mary miss
Moore Mary Jane mrs
Moore Hattie
Morgan Mary F mrs
Morton Ella miss
Morant Samuel mrs
Murphy Patk B mrs
Murray George mrs
Myers Hulda P mrs
Myrick Jane mrs
Murray Bridget
Murphy Mary mrs
Murray J W mrs
Murphy miss

Mc

McCarthy Catharine miss
McBeth Agnes miss
McBride Jane E miss
McCoy Catharine miss
McCann Elizabeth mrs
McCurdy J A mrs
McConnell Lydia miss
McCann Jane miss
McBride Hannah miss
McFarland Cass miss
McDonel B miss
McFarland Cathrn A mrs
McGrath Ann mrs
McGrath Johanah
McKenzie Mary mrs
McInnis Margaret A miss
McLean Wm H mrs
McInnis Isabella mrs
McIntyre Cassia miss
McLane Annie M miss
McParthin Catharine miss
McNally Bridget miss

N

Nichols Julia mrs
Near Maria miss
Nevin Bridget miss
Napier mrs
Nicholson C miss
Nelson mrs
Neville M Francis miss
Norton Annie E miss
Nolen Ann miss

O

O'Brine Catharine
Owen Cerlia miss
O'Rourke Ann
O'Grady Mary mrs
O'Shaunely Jane miss
Orbeton Kate G miss
Orsborn mrs

P

Pallman Charles mrs
Palmer Melissa miss
Page mrs
Parks Louisa mrs
Parsons Caroline mrs
Parker Amelia P mrs
Pendergrast Mary
Petrie Palmer mrs
Petrie Ellen C mrs
Plumley Lucy mrs
Philbin Mariet mrs
Phelps John M mrs
Pitken Nancy mrs
Peck Juliet
Perkins Mary mrs
Porter William mrs
Polack Sarah mrs
Pratt Charles B mrs
Purnel Sarah mrs

Q

Quine A miss

R

Rainforth Maria miss
Rawson Mary D mrs
Raymond mrs
Rambo Lucy A miss
Raymond Saffie mrs
Ralph Mary Ann mrs
Reed Lydia mrs
Reach J B mrs
Reugs Nane mrs
Reading Mary Ann
Reitnouer Mary
Rodington Permelia miss
Rising Emma miss
Ryder Mary M mrs
Roberts Susan miss
Roberts Ellen D miss
Rokkne Martha M miss
Ryan Bridget
Ryan Ann D mrs

S

Sanbourn Elvira mrs
Salky Dora mrs
Sanford Abby M mrs
Sanders Sarah J miss
Sackett Matilda mrs
Sawyer Harriet Ann mrs
Scott Desdemonia miss
Scanlon Kate miss
Senter Laura mrs
Scholar Josephine
Seymour H W mrs
Shanghnely Catharine
Shaw Cathrine mrs
Shepard H A mrs
Shaw Henrietta mrs
Sinclair Mary J miss
Sloson Rachel mrs
Silney Maggie miss
Simpson Annie mrs
Smeal J G mrs
Siter Jane mrs
Sims Sarah miss
Simpson Mary J miss
Synott Catharine
Smith Rosella O
Smith R M mrs
Smith Harriet A miss
Soper Catherin R mrs
Squires Libbie B mrs
Stanley Fanny mrs
Stebbings Sarah A miss
Stillman Minnie miss
Stannard Hannah mrs
Stanbaugh Jane mrs
Stephens Maria miss
Stephens Lucy P miss
Street Wm mrs
Sullivan Bridget miss
Sullivan mrs
Sullivan Catharine mrs
Sweeny Margaret

T

Taylor Mary A
Taylor Mary Ann miss
Thomson Catharine mrs
Traver E E mrs
Tripp Emily mrs
Troxell Louisa mrs
Townsley CharlottC mrs
Tomlinson H F mrs
Tucker Elvira mrs
Tippin Mary A miss
Throop B mrs
Tenny Anna
Terry Sarah mrs
Taylor Mary miss
Telfer Agnes mrs
Terry Jas H mrs
Todd Jane miss

U

Updegraph Sarah
Underwood Nettie mrs

V

Vaughn S C mrs

W

Wallace Mary M miss
Wager H B mrs
Wagner Theo miss
Wagner Bridget miss
Walters Ellen miss
Ward Maggie miss
Warren Mary mrs
Wells George mrs
Whitney Eliza A miss
Wheeler Clara miss
Whittlesy Sallie mrs
Whitney Caroline mrs
Wilson Mary miss
Wilson Eliza miss
Wilson Laura M miss
Williams Hannah E miss
Williams Eva A miss
Williams Mary D miss
Williams Mary A mrs
Wilcox H M mrs
Winkler Magdalina miss
Winslow Ora Jane mrs
Wightman Maggie A mrs
Wiggins Sallie mrs
Wright Ada miss
Woods Eliza miss
Wottles Carrie miss
Wood Abby miss

Y

Young Lizzie miss
Young Mathilda mrs

Z

Zahn Emma miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Almes Jones & co
Allen & Wheaton 2
Avery Norman S
Anderson Daul J
Adams R B
Allen E T
Addison R S dr
Allen Stephen H
Allen Saml F
Aldridge Saml
Abern G E
Alexander H N
[illegible]
Adams Henry A
Adams James
Atwater J H
Armitage J F
Archard John
Allen Wm
Austin Wm J
Akerman Wm F
Ackley Wm
Adams Wm
Adler Lapham
Atwood mr
Austin Leo
Anderson Montgomery

B

Baker Thos
[illegible]
Block [illegible]
Beckas Edwin
Baxter T D
Beers Richard
Barney E K
Birt E
Baxter E D
Bedell D P
Baldwin Porter
[illegible]
Barrows Chas H
Bennett C W
Barber Clemons
Beadell Chas G
Barnard G A
Bigelow John A
Babcock John H
Bell J W col
Becker Jas
Beaty J C
Barnard J
Birbecker J
Barnum J
Bicknell Henry
Bliss H W
Baldwin H A
[illegible]
Bisse Henry
Baldwin Thos G
Barnett G
Baker Geo F
Beckett G
Brackin John
Benfield John
Beach Joseph
Beach Joseph
Bond Josiah
Barnes Jas capt
Bardin J W
Burges Jas
Bynes I O
Brackett J W
Bowen Thos
Boyd Tillie S
Brown Geo
Booth T A
Briggs S D
Byle Spencer
Byers F W
Benedict C S
Barber T L
Blodgett Chas M
Baker & Burgh
Benjamin A L
Blackwell B
Baker Nicholas
Bakers A C
Baldwin Laman
Benjamin M L
Beeman M W
Baldridge M M
Bliss D Z
Bernhard M
Barrett M W
Bellingall Wm
Bell W T
Bell W W
Bechrick Wm
Beard Wm T
Blodgett W D
Blain John
Balfour John
Bacon John J
Barnett John A
Batice John
Baker Geo F
Bacon Geo
Blanchard Geo
Bassett Geo
Butterfield M
Bower Lewis
Byram L H
Brown Menroe
Brown M T
Bartle Wm
Butchart Wm
Brown Wm J
Broaduax Wm A rev
Brooks Wm H
Booth Wm
Burdick Wm
Butler Wm agt
Burns Wm
Brooks Wm H
Bradley W H 2
Brickley Wm
Bash U
Burns Wm H
Brown Joseph T
Bowers Joseph
Bolster Saml 2
Butler Frank
Brainard E L
Baues R J
Burlingham E P & co
Brierley Elias C J
Bucannon D
Butler David J
Bulwinkle C T dr
Bonney Chas C
Bradford C H dr
Boyer Chas E
Bradley C T
Brenock Patrick
Bouton C B
Burnish Ben
Brafft Ambrose
Burton Allen
Bradley Alex
Bowden Nichol's
Barrill A F
Brew & Hollinsworth

C

Carter Akahunlet
Chambers & Fenton
Cately Alfred 2
Clark D E & co
Chapman N H
Chapin N F
Clark Albert
Chapin A B
Campell Alonzo
Clisbee Oscar
Carver A H
Cole Albert
Coles Alfred
Crampton Andw
Coe A L
Connell Patrick
Connolly Christopher
Coho Peter O
Cudmore P
Cook Robert
Cooper Richd
Coyle Edwd
Cook R H
Cole Edwd
Curtis Edwd
Crumb Silas P
Collier F
Crockett Francis 2
Collins Squire P
Crawford Gilbert
Colburn Geo W
Coyle Thos
Conde H C
Coffin H R
Cook Henry
Comisky Jas A 2
Connell J S
Cottrell James
Cobb J S N
Cooper James
Cummins Jas
Cuthbertson Jno
Cogan John 2
Connoly John 2
Currett John
Cooley Joseph E
Cosgrove John
Connette Jno W
Creggar Joseph
Clark Marvin C
Carles Wm
Carlton W C
Chaplin William J rev
Camp N H
Charchill W L
Chidester Wm M
Chamberlain Wm H
Clarkson Thaddeus S
Castleman John
Clarke John H
Coalon John
Clarke John
Calley & co Jas
Caton J D
Case James
Clybourn J
Coe M D
Chadwick Jas rev
Chapman Jerome 2
Chambers Hen A
Chapron Vincent
Callahan Thos
Clark Geo R
Cahil Thos
Clayson G H
Casey Thos P
Castello Geo
Cilly Frederick
Cadwell S B
Clancy Simon
Clapp F G
Carrington E M
Clifford Edmund
Call Enoch C dr
Chaffee E
Clarke Robt
Chapman Dennie
Chapman D
Campell Duval
Cleary Danl
Carbinger Chas
Cavel O
Caul C N
Clute C J
Cahill Patrick
Clark Philip
Culberstone Martin B
Cole M T
Colbert Wm
Crocker Wm H
Cronkwright WJ

D

Douglas mr 2
Dusenbury M Y
Daly Mathew
Deveraux M M
Dickson mr B
Denley Michael
Dow Wm C
Danvers W P
Dutton Wm
Dockrell Wm
Drum Wm
Dow Wm C
DeVere Wm
Diner John
Doran Joseph
Dowd John
Donnelley John
Drew Josiah G
Dillon John
DePuy James
Drake James
Davis Hiram
Doty T
Defori Thos
Donehue T capt
Darley Thos
Darkee Geo
Doniey Thos
Durand Geo W
Davis Geo
Drury F
Dresser Sol R 3
Draper S
Dada E P
Duffield Ed R
Day R H
Donaise Edward
Davis E J
Dennison E
Dawson David
Dungan Daniel
Donohue Daniel
Daly Dennis
Duan Christ
Drew C
Donohue Patrick
Duncan Oscar 2
Duggand Nich
Day Atwater
Dugnay Alex
Dye Horace L

E

Eales Zacheus
Elliott M
Ewing Wm T
Eddy Wm H 2
Erwin Geo C
Etherington T S
Edwards G W 2
Elsworth F
Eldredge Edward
Eddy A D rev
Everett & Miller
Everett & Butler

F

Fredrick Levi
Fenn Wm
Fielding John
Fox Joseph
Fitzpatrick John
Forey John C
Fanning James
Felhouse J B
Fisher Jacob
Frost J
Franks Fred
Fish Franklin W
Fairman F
Fay Samuel
Faust Edward
Flagg Ellis
Ferry E
Finney Robt N
Foote David P
Ferguson C capt
Fuller Charles
Freese Charles
Frink Charles S
Fox Christopher
Finnegan Patrick
Fosdick C P
Ferguson P B
Fresco & co
Fowler B B
Fay Augustus T
Fowler & Flegler
Furgay William

G

Goodridge L
Griffin mr
George M J
Grafins Lewis
Gougon Leon
Gadwoods Moses
Goodwin W F 2
Gilbreath W C
Green Wm
Granger W F
Galligan Jno B
Gibbs Jos F
Gower Joseph
Geer John R 3
Gudnow Jacob
Goodrich Geo D
Gool Th
Gladdoyn Geo C
Gilbert Thos
Gardner J J
Goodrich Sid E
Gilbert Sam M
Gilbert S H
Grand Francis J
Gray Robt Wm
Garity E & M
Galvin Daniel
Gibson David
Geaham Chas
Garmon Patrick
Garvey Patrick
Goss Peter
Grey Chas J
Green O B
Guyer Albert
Goodrich & Johnson 2
Gates A L
Goodnow N C
Groesbeck & co
Green & brother
Green & co
Grouchawk & co
Gilman son & co
Gorge Dolby & bro
Guilford mr

H

Hardester Benj
Harrol Risley & Kitchen
Hess C J
Harvey Chas F 2
Haban Peter
Henning David
Hamilton David
Harn E D
Hamilton Rob J
Hannan Richard
Ham Thos M
Harris H D
Hayden Thos
Harmon Hen W
Harris H H capt
Hatch Henry L
Harmon Hen W
Hartman Isaac
Harsh Jacob
Harris J C
Hennegin JB & co
Harrington J C
Hannon Jas
Haywood John
Hayden John
Hayes John F
Hanson Miller
Hamilton Wm
Hamel Wm
Hambel Wm D
Harding L
Herriman Mart
Henry M S 2
Holcomb B P
Herrington N P
Hibbard & McAlister
Hodges Aug
Higgins A M
Holliday Adam
Hunt Wiggins & co
Hotchkiss C F
Hough D C
Holmes Erastus
Hull Robert
Hunt Sanford
Huston S G
Hubbell Geo W
Hubert Thos
Hibbard Geo B
Hughes Geo
Hull Tracy D
Hills Robart
Horton H W rev
Howe Ira M 3
Hodges J
Hines J H
Hubbell J
Hitt Isaac R
Hobbs John R
Hopkins John R
Higbie John
Huntoon Josiah
Huckin John
Hughes John T
Hoff John A
Hunter John P
Hommer John
Hill W
Hildebrand Wm
Holbrook W B
Hill Wm A
Horton W H 2
Holloway Wm
Hill W A
Howland L A
Hodges Wells B
Howard Michael
Higgins Martin

I

Ingersoll B capt
Ivory Martin
Ingraham C capt
Ingham Cyrus B

J

Jamison Chas
James C C maj
Jansen John
Jackson Simon
Jessell G A
Jessell H A
Jolliffe Richd
Jewell Jas W
Jennings J B
Johnson Aaron
Johnson Oliver
Johnson George capt
Joice John
Johnson Henry E
Johnson Chas
Jones & co
Jones Francis
Jones F
James Manioul

K

Kinsley Abram
King N A
Kendall B W
Kelly Paul H
Kennedy Pat
Keley Pat
Kehoe Denis
Kellogg Roseman 2
Keys Richd
Kinyon Emmll
Kelley Mark
Killman Saml
Kittell G W capt
Kennedy Thornton
Kirtland G B
Kimball Geo A
Kershaw Geo A
Kershaw Thos
Kendall Hartwell
Kennedy Homer
Kimball J G
King mr
Kinne J
Kearney J G
Kibbee Jas H
Kiadlen J P
King Jas H
Kirkpatrick Jas
Kimball John E
Kingswell John M 2
Kinney Johnson
King Wm H

L

Lathrop mr
Loeb Moses
Lewis Wm F
Latson Wm F
Lyon Willie C
Leban Wm C
Lamb Willard
Lawless Wm
Leman Wm
Leighton Wm
Leba Joseph
Link John
Lawrence John S
Little John W
Lamb Albert C
Lafleur Joseph
Lunney James
Lyons J W L
Lacey J
Lyon J L & co
Langley H
Lewis Hants
Livingston H
Lyons Timothy
Lomax Geo
Lynn E E
Ludman Ruben dr
Lords Regine E
Lubery M capt
Lally Edward
Leward Edwd D
Linn E A
Lewis Chas
Lilly C F & co
Lampman Chas
Leiser Christopher
Lynch Peter
Learry Chas 2
Lay Chas
Lewis Newhall & co
Lellin Albert

M

Mayer B H
Maybury C W
Mason Con
Mason E R 3
Mears E A
Mateon E L
Maple Ed
May F A
Manseen Sml W
Mears Simeon
Madison Geo
Maley Thos
Merrill Geo S
Marsh G B
Mecars Geo
Manahan Thos
Marsh Jas C
Merigan Thos
Martin Jas
Mallory Jas E
Maxwell Jas P
Marshall Wm jr
Mathews Wm
Meyet Michael
Marsh Lafayette
Miller Alex 4
Morgan Nath
Morse & Gawood
Morgan P
Moulton Chas A
Merrill James
Moulton C W
Miller Chas A
Millard David J
Miller David
Millitsbac Chas
Murphy David
Morris Edwd
Mosier Lin capt
Michaels Thos
Mullarky Thos
Morrison Ths B & co
Mooers Hazen
Moore Henry
Mix J E 2
Murphy Jas
Moloney Jas
Morton Jas
Moloney Jermh
Moore John
Murphy John T
Mills Wm B
Moore Wm Jno
Mowry W A
Moody L D
Murphy Martin F
Morris Levi
Moritz Moses 3
Minor L J
Mills L & co
Miller Merrill W
Myers mr
Morse mr 2
McMasters A D 2
McNeil Barney
McGinn capt
McCarthy Denis
McCarthy Edwd
McEwen Ephram
McAvey Edwd
McCord Samuel
McLanrey T G
McKay Jas
McCarty Jas B
McCullough J C
McMahon Jas
McNair Jas L
McKinnion J J
McGough John
McDonald John
McCormick John
McNeil John
McAuliff John
McClure Wm C
McGrath Wm
McGinn Mark
McCollum mr
MacKey Albert G
Maguire & Walk
Mecorney Edwin

N

Nason W A
Nicholson J capt
Newcom John C
Nelson Jno capt
Noonan J A
Nichols Jer'h 2
Nicholson J E
Nolan H C lieut
Nash Henry 2
Nayes G M
Norris Geo H
Nelson B B
Nolton R H maj
Nicholas Deaner
Nicholas Dunham
Nichols S G
Needham A J
Northrup Augustus

O

Ottoway Wm
Ormsby John
Ozanne Jas
Osgood H E 2
Odell Albert C
Oswald Fat
O'Brien Thos
O'Brien P H
O'Brien Cornelius
O'Brian Patt
O'Connor Bryan
O'Gorman John
O'Hair Peter
O'Mara Dennis
O'Mara Patrick
O'Nelle John
O'Neill James
O'Neill C J
O'Rourk Barney
O'Sullivan Jas
O'Regan Timot'y

P

Paull & co A
Perkins Oliver
Phelps O B
Parmelee C H
Patterson C H
Pease Ch
Powers D W
Pate David
Penfold Richard
Paulenson Richd
Piper E S 2
Parsons E
Powers Roswell
Pierce Eugene
Platt E E
Prindergast RW
Pierson Sidney 2
Pulsifer S & co
Parker S C
Pearman G W
Pratt F H
Prideaux Gustave
Patterson Geo S
Palin Thos J
Perkins Geo
Parker T Sylvester
Pelton Thos S
Pierson Geo E
Palmer Thos
Parrott J
Porterfield J B 2
Palmer J W
Phillips J C
Phelan James
Parsons J R
Porter James H
Patrins John J
Prescott Joel
Phillips John
Parmer Wm
Preun John
Price W J
Pratt John L
Pitman Jno S
Peabody WH & co
Phillips Wm
Pye Wm
Persons L B
Park Levi W
Pomeroy H M

Q

Qualls Elenezer
Quinlan Edward
Quivelin Paul
Quigley Bernard
Quinlan Martin
Quinn Jno S
Quinn James

R

Rouse Lyman W
Reece Low
Reise Wm
Rumsey Wm
Raxton Wm
Robins W H H
Riorden Wm
Reed Wm P
Rice John
Richards Jno M
Reed John W
Rowley John R
Rosebeck John
Riorden John
Reynolds James
Ryder James
Ryan Jeremiah
Richardson BW
Rogers Henry
Rider Henry
Rae Henry
Reed Henry
Ross Thos F
Richardson Thos
Reardun Tim
Ryan Thos
Ruttic Z
Reynolds Frank
Rindle Frank
Ricker S A
Reese & co S
Roberts R C
Rood E H 2
Rutherford E
Robins Edward
Richardson R S
Rounds Everett
Riley Eugene
Rich Dexter
Revelle David
Richmond C A
Richards C A
Riley Patrick
Randolph Caleb
Ryan Cornelius
Rising A
Richards Nelson
Rood Amasa
Rice C E
Reen & Schober
Rart Fred
Russell Henry

S

Sink Andrew
Skelly Andrew E
Strong & Brooks
Snow Oren T
Sutherland Alex 2
Smith A B
Smith A H & co
Sibley Orrin
Simmons & Odell
Smith Chas
Stewart C A
Straight Chas W
Smith C T
Sorgion Charlie
Sullivan Patrick 2
Stuart D M V
Sumner D C
Stiles E G
Stiles Edmund
Spears R W
Smith Sidney C 2
Slater Samuel T
Setherland Saml
Smith Sidny
Stacy F B
Slayton S V
Smith Frank
Smith S A dr
Stanis B W
Slawson Seth H
Stone Geo R
Stevenson Geo
Spense Thos
Snyder H N
Stanton H D
Smith J C & co
Stimson Jere
Stansell J B
Stewart Jackson
Stocking Jared
Solon John
Sims Joseph
Speight Joseph
Stafford John
Somervill John
Spalding Joseph
Smith Wm L 2
Sackley John
Spread Wm
Smith Wm
Sidebotham Wm
Stearns Wm
Smith Wm H
Sutton mr
Sweet L C
Skelly Martin
Smith & co L
Smith E H
Schadler & Howe
Smith Martin
Scolley A P B cap
Shaw & Brown
Sacher & bro
Shaver David C
Stickney E J
Shaw Edward
Seely Stephen B
Seamens S H
Scott Geo
Sanford G W
Semple Geo E
Sander Henry A
Seelye Henry T
Shumway H
Sears Horace B
Sampson James
Sheehan Jere
Sandrich Jacks'n
Sargent J S 2
Short James V
Sage J H
Shear J C
Scott John
Shields Warren
Sawyer Joseph S
Shephard W J 2
Shephard W W
Sherwood M C
Sanger L P

T

Tiffany Jas H
Taft Jas
Thayer J
Thorpe James
Topping Jra
Tuttle James
Todd Jas F dr
Tawles Isaac
Taylor Jo R
Tobias John M
Turner John
Tone Wm
Tracy Wm H H
Thompson H S
Thompson T C
Turner Thos
Tuttle G
Tyler Thos D
Thompson S H
Talcott D B
Tapper A H
Twaby James
Thanscom A T

U

Underwood Claud

V

Van Staden WG
Vanderburg W
Valian Wm H
Van Alstine Jno capt
Vanderburge JM
Veelete H
Vanswoll Hiram
Vanbrocklin G
Vanier T
Vanevery Saml
Vandolson Ed
Viller Richd
Van Sickle D W
Peck
Vanderhoff P H
Vanwagen Anty

W

Westervelt John Y
Walter John
Walker Wm B
Webster Edward
Walsh Wm capt
White Wm
Welch Wm
Weston W J
Webster Z A
Weaver M S
Warren L B 2
Wagner Louis
Waler James
White J P 2
Warner S
Wells James 2
Wallace James
Walker S M
Wallin Thos
Wellens G W
Wheeler Stephen
Walter Stephen
Wemple E L
Waring R C
Waterhouse E
Webster Daniel
Weaver Clark
Wetmore C L
White Charles
Whitman B F
White O H
Welch N W
Wetherel R
Whitney & Colt
Wendel A
Wand G F
Whitmarsh Thos C
White J D
Walcakey F S
Wilcox Nath G
Wyckoff & Hubbert
Woodworth
Waite & Farwell
Wilkins Alfred
Wing B & co
Wilson A
Wilcox C C
Wilber C P
Wint Fred
Woodley Saml
Williams Geo
Woodbury Geo
Woodbury Hiram
Wing Henry dr 2
Walter Henry
Willard J
Winchell J B
Wilbur J W
Willis James
Wright J H
Winter Julius A
Wright John S
Willey W
Woodruff W J 2
Wood Wales W
Winchell Wm
Woodard Wm R
Wilson W S
Woodward Wm D
Wood Moses Geo
Willis Morris
Wilson Lyman
Wilson L capt
Wilcox W
Williams mr

Y

Young Wm

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Chicago, Nov. 22th, 1861. JAMES M. ADSIT.
de2h571-td

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gel[illegible] and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 29th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the 16th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in and to the east twenty feet of the north [illegible] feet of lot one, block 28, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume payment of all incumbrances on said premises.

no[illegible] CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. H. MAYBORNE, Compl't's Sol'r. [illegible]

WILLIAM HOULSEY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Capt. Ward's Rolling Mill, has removed to Tally Ho Saloon, No. 32 West Randolph street, corner of Canal. He will have on hand free lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Friends and the public are requested to call. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

500 CHOICE STYLES

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

From Low Priced to the Best Made,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL HOSE, choice color,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

CLOAKS,

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

BLACK AND WHITE

PLAID SHAWLS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF CHECK AND QUALITY,

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—A large lot of

Black Figured Silks,

FOR SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.

100 Pieces

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

From Two to Four Shillings per Yard.

BELOW THEIR VALUE.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

MAZARINE BLUE AND

CRIMSONS,

Choice Shades,

IN PLAIN MERINOS,

PLAIN DE LAINES,

REPT VALOURS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

And all the New Fabrics.

These colors are very scarce, and probably cannot be had at any price a month hence.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
se9-g582-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-1y

SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE,

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

[se19-g380-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no8'61-h39-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se9'61

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[se10-g376-3m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe11-1y

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
[illegible] " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
125 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
[illegible] sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
[illegible] casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
[illegible] tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g312-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.,) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS, 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no22-h851-tojal'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 --- SOUTH WATER-ST., --- 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
PIG TIN,
SHEET ZINC,
SHEET COPPER,
COPPER BATTS,
FENCE WIRE,
RUSSIA IRON,
IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
BRIGHT WIRE,
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
TINNERS' TOOLS,
JAPANNED TINWARE,
PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. SELDEN.
[ap18'61-1y]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
jy18'61-1y Agents for Manufacturers.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 90 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no8-h73-3m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no28-h270-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x47 18x29 20x44 26x40 26x42 28x38
22x46 22x44 24x36 25x37 27x41 21x32
26x42 34x54 35x38 28x36 20x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.

3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

1,000 reams Manilla do.

300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh9 CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Carpets.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings and Rugs,

CURTAIN,

FURNISHING, AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

We sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

se11-g238-3m

Express Lines.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,

Please Notice.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE,

Under the management and control of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

Express Freight Train

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

Agent Great Western Railway Company

no7-h339-3m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory, 157 and 159 East Washington street.

my8-1y

Paper Hangings.

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The Best Workmen at Reduced Prices to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

No. 70 Lake Street.

jy1'61ay

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters,

51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.,

No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc18-1y]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF

BOYS' SLEDS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Boys' Skates, Ladies' Skates, Men's Skates,

And the celebrated

YANKEE CREEPER,

To prevent falling in slippery weather. Remember that

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

IS AT No. 108 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Baskets,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

Oil and Lamps.

PRICES REDUCED.

200 BARRELS OIL,

KIERS' BEST

200 Barrels STAR OIL,

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

No. 122 CLARK STREET.

se7-g542-3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,

Cleveland, - - - Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL.

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages. no6-h157-3m

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146.

se19 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S,

oc4-g788-4m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED—As THOMAS R. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 173 Randolph street, Chicago. ja17'61-1y

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861. TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 25, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or on any of the stations on the line of its R. R., of the following materials, to wit: 75,000 first-class Railroad Ties, which must fill the following specifications: They must be hewed from good quality of white or burr oak, eight feet long; six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received.

Also 15,000 Second-Class Railroad Ties, to be good quality of hemlock or tamarack, of the same dimensions as above.

Ties to be delivered during the spring and summer of 1862, at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also for the following Bill of Timber:

40 Pieces White Oak, 14x14, 20 feet long.
[illegible]

In all, about 100 m feet B. M. Oak Timber.

Also for 40,000 feet B. M. 3-inch Oak Plank; 40,000 do. 2-inch Oak Plank; 100,000 ft. B. M. Pine Fencing, 12 feet long; 100,000 do do Pine Fencing 16 ft. long.

All the above is to be of good quality of material free from shakes, large knots and rot.

The Timber and lumber to be delivered on the Company's Depot grounds in Chicago during the months of April, May, June and July next.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Company's Engineer.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent, which will be retained as security for fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the Contractor will faithfully perform the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to

de2h590-td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERBURY, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2862. fe7'61-1y

Stoves and Furnaces.

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular description is not necessary. In point of economy in fuel, [illegible] is unsurpassed. We refer to Thos. B. Bryan, C. G. Hammond, W. W. Farwell, John H. Williams, Carter & Bauer, Bayes, and Rev. Dennis Dunn, of Chicago; T. D. Robertson, James Mauch and Chas. Porter, of Rockford. Address E. W. LESTER, Post Office Box 2885. Office No. 60 Lasalle street.

oc6-g[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchase executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de9'61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

PETER MACQUEEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c. de4-h831-1w

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 97 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment East.

E. C. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. C. M'LAURY.
no8-h398-1m

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

139 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h300-4m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

208½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g903-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 136 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. H. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc5-g707-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

se5-g386-6m

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1528.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au28'61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja9'61-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 139 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au16-a126-1y] E. STONE.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b814] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 139 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh29'60

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 188 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-a289

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Post Office Box 2867.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Gourd Freers, Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe19'60-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [my17'61-1y] S. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh6-a171-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [jy9-1y] W. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

A. SHACKFORD. [au26-g447-6m] G. H. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [fe29'60-1y] E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 265 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy18'61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 220 and 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers. se6-61-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 202½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS, [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap19'61-1y

M. S. NICHOLS, G. F. BRITT, E. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6337, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au18-c881-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 128 and 350 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

mh21'60-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2861. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help. de10h552-2w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2866. ja17'61-1y

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,

Chicago, Nov. 26th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the first day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."

no28-h549-1m W. M. LARRABEE, Secy.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WHEELER, Fruit Dealers, 98 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted of uniform excellence. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2868. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We ask no more of those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra brands at 45 cents per can. [illegible]

[illegible] 69 Randolph—P. O. Box [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

THE CITY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the trial docket in the Cook County Circuit Court, will commence on Monday next, December 9th, before a jury.

PERSONAL.—Rev. D. Chase requests us to state that his Post Office address has been changed to "Petaluma, Sonoma county, California."

WINCHELL.—Remember Winchell at Bryan Hall on Monday Evening next. He has a new piece called "The Union Debating Society of Arkansas." Winchell draws the intelligent everywhere.

SUTLERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—We are glad to learn that Col. J. H. Tucker has determined to clear Camp Douglas of all the sutlers except the regular Post Sutler, and that he has or will, issue an order defining what articles he shall sell and at what rates. This will be good news to the soldiers.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The man by the name of Quinlan, who fell from a ladder while at work on a building opposite the Court House, on Lasalle street, as previously reported in these columns, died from the injuries then received, yesterday. Coroner James will probably hold an inquest to-day.

ROBBERIES.—On Thursday night, the residence of Alexander Wolcott, No. 125 Superior street, was entered by burglars, while the family were absent, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing. The same night, a room in Lind's Block was entered and a lot of household goods carried off.

FIRES.—There were three fires on Thursday night, by which the Carville Exchange, on Cottage Grove avenue, owned and occupied by Wm. H. Eberle; a small house and hay stack on South street, owned by Wm. Mullens; and an unoccupied building on the corner of Beach and De Koven streets, were destroyed. The total loss was about $800.

THE "JOHN BROWN SONG."—Messrs. Root & Cady, music publishers in Larmon Block, have just issued what will at once take its place as a favorite with the many whose hearts have been stirred with the "John Brown Song," which, however, up to this time has been but rudely fitted to words. The song now is an excellent one, and fitted to an air never so well rendered as by many voices.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Some three months since a warrant was issued for the apprehension of one Wm. Lahey, for the alleged larceny of a mare and colt, the property of Michael Foley, of the West Division. The officer in whose hands the writ had been placed, has been unable to find his man, until yesterday, when he caught him and lodged him in safe quarters. The examination will come off to-day at the Armory.

THE ELIZA GRAYSON CASE.—In the well-known Eliza Grayson case, in which George Anderson, D. Webster, C. L. Jenks, Calvin De Wolf, Isaiah H. Williams, E. Langley, H. H. Harris and H. Lisbes, all of this city, were defendants, the District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the case has been stricken from the docket by order of the Attorney General.

THE HARTLEY GUN.—Col. Tucker and his officers were out on the Lake shore yesterday afternoon, testing the projectile powers of the Hartley gun, the result of which was entirely satisfactory. Some forty rounds were fired, and at an elevation of two degrees, the range was between two and three miles. As the gun has been fired before at the rate of from fifteen to twenty times per minute, it may now safely be pronounced a success.

THE SEQUEL OF THE "GLOBE" DISASTER.—In the Circuit Court, in the case of Wm. James, Coroner of Cook County, vs. Albert M. Helmer, owner of the propeller Globe, which blew up in the harbor of Chicago, on the 8th of November, 1860, decision has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff and judgment entered for $173 and costs. This action was brought on behalf of the county to recover the expense of inquests and burials incidental to the explosion.

A JUVENILE HORSE THIEF.—A boy, but thirteen years of age, named Charles Baker, was yesterday arrested at Miller Station, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, from a description sent by telegraph by Superintendent C. P. Bradley, charged with stealing a horse and butcher's wagon from Otto Schreider, No. 431 State street. Baker is but recently from Elgin, has been in Stephenson county jail for a similar offence, and has a widowed mother residing two miles from the M. S. Junction.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—The Police of the Third District yesterday afternoon arrested four boys, the oldest of whom was but twelve years of age, who had been caught in the act of relieving the till of P. Harmon's store, corner of Clark and Superior streets, of about six dollars in bills and small coin. They gave their names as Heeney and Dooley, two representatives from each family, and readily acknowledged their guilt. Their examination will take place this morning before Justice Akin.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—One John Dooley, of the North Division, was yesterday brought before Justice De Wolf, charged with having committed perjury in the course of the trial of a case regarding the right of property contained in a cracker machine, in which a party by the name of Sherman was plaintiff, and Brine defendant. The testimony in the perjury case was only partly taken when a continuance was had to the 18th inst. U. F. Linder for the prosecution, and H. G. Miller for the defence.

DR. HUNTER'S LECTURE.—Dr. James Hunter's second letter, which we publish in another column to-day, discusses a subject of very general interest. The prevalence of colds and catarrhs, and their frequent connection with consumption, so great a source of mortality, render every light thrown on the subject, of great importance. The rationality of Dr. Hunter's views is now conceded on all hands, while the success of his practice is amply attested. We commend the perusal of these practical and scientific letters to our readers.

STEALING HARNESSES.—A man by the name of John Horner was brought before Justice DeWolf yesterday, charged with the larceny of a large assortment of harnesses from different localities in Lake County. Farmers named McDearman, Swartz, and Schakoff, living some fourteen miles north of this city, on Sunday night last, simultaneously missed their harnesses from their stables. There was snow on the ground, and one party was traced to the city by the toll-gate keeper on the N. W. Plank Road. This party was Horner. The Sheriff's posse had him arrested, and he was held in $500 to appear for trial.

"WASHINGTON AND THE WAR."—A communication has been received from Rev. Dr. Butler of Washington City, in which he accedes to the request of our citizens, and will deliver a lecture on the following subject: "Sketches of Washington City during the War."

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee of arrangements:

J. Ely,	Ph. Wadsworth,
H. Sheldon,	Mark Skinner,
P. Lord,	T. B. Bryan,
M. Wilson,	T. King,
T. Griffin,	F. D. Gray,
G. Cook,	John C. Haines,
G. Wicker,	J. Q. Hoyt,
B. Ogden,	J. V. Farwell
Y. Jacobs,	R. M. Guilford.

The committee have selected time and place for the lecture, as follows: Tuesday evening, December 10th, at Bryan Hall. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of either of the gentlemen constituting the above committee, and at the various book and music stores of the city.

Close of the Horticultural Convention.—The Horticultural Convention, which has been in session for the past four days, closed its sessions yesterday. The morning was consumed in a discussion upon pear culture and the appointment of committees to make arrangements for the grand exhibition next September.

In the afternoon, a fine banquet was served to the Society at the Tremont House, through the liberality of the proprietors, Messrs. [illegible] & Drake. Before adjourning, a vote of thanks to Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., for his kindness in furnishing them the use of Bryan Hall, gratis, was unanimously passed. The proceedings of this Convention, which [illegible] reported [illegible], will be discussed in the Farm and Garden Department of [illegible] by the competent pen of "Rural." [illegible] the value of these proceedings [illegible] has developed the fact that [illegible] in a most flourishing condition, [illegible] a year of increased usefulness [illegible] auspices of its new President [illegible]

A Presbyterian Bell on a Bender.

At one o'clock, yesterday morning, the residents in the vicinity of the Second Presbyterian Church on Wabash avenue were startled from their slumbers by the vigorous ringing of the bell in the aforesaid church tower. There was no light visible in the church, and the doors were locked and windows closed. Here was a veritable mystery; and all the while the mystery increased, the bell continued, now tolling and now ringing. Now the Presbyterian Church bell has always been a conservative, straightforward, orthodox bell; never addicted to benders, nor using its tongue on improper occasions. It lacked some thirty-three hours to church time, so it could not be calling to orisons; it was after the even hour, so it was not engaged in operations on time. Was it the ghost of some departed sexton revisiting the pale glimpses, and with fleshless hands sounding the old peals for memory's sake, and summoning old time congregations to old time tenthlies? Was it the Banshee howling among the rafters? The Court House bell a few minutes previous, had sounded a fire alarm. Had it caught the infection, and was it ringing imaginary fires in all kinds of districts, contrary to the custom of proper Presbyterian bells? And all the while the people wondered, clear, sonorous and musical welled out the melody upon the night air and died away upon the lake, a welcome sound to the in-bound sailors. After ringing about twenty minutes, it suddenly ceased, not with faint, lingering strokes, as if loth to leave off, but sharply and quickly, as much as to say, "Pretty well done for a Presbyterian bell."

The mystery was solved yesterday afternoon by the sexton, who, upon examination, found the clock works run down, and a pin loose, which usually regulated the striking of the bell. Hence the strange tintinnabulation.

Recorder's Court.

The following indictments were found by the Grand Jury of this Court, yesterday:

Larcenies—Wm. Stewart, *alias* Wm. Moore, and Charles J. Kenton, *alias* Charles J. Ruben, two indictments,—plead not guilty; Henry Filkins, *alias* Lewis Cormer, and Benjamin Morley, *alias* Benjamin Curtis,—plead not guilty; Mary Hays,—plead not guilty; Wiley Van Duzen, three indictments, same plea, and Patrick Dailey—three indictments—same plea.

Assault with Deadly Weapon—Ned Allen, *alias* Wm. Moore, plea, not guilty.

The cases taken up and disposed of, were as follows: Mary Allen, petit larceny, guilty. One day's confinement in the county jail. In the case of Patrick Sweeney, charged with the larceny of the tackle blocks, valued at $30, from the premises of Wm. Linton, a house-mover, on the 9th of November, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Martin Dunn and James Payton, accused of highway robbery of a young man by the name of Frisbie, were found guilty. The jury specified their term of imprisonment at four years each.

The case of Patrick Mulconly, charged with entering and robbing the store of Mr. F. Flentye, No. 35 North Wells street, about two weeks since, was taken up just previous to adjournment, and will be the first thing called this morning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Treasurer's Bond.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

Fifth Day.

The Board of Supervisors held their fifth session of the term yesterday, and the following business of importance was transacted:

RAILROAD TRACK FOR THE ROLLING MILL.

A communication was presented from S. Clement, agent of E. B. Ward, petitioning for the right to lay a railroad track from the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at its crossing of Wabansia avenue to his Rolling Mill on the North Branch. Appended to the communication is a statement that the mill pays out $6,000 per month in cash for labor, etc. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges with power to act.

The Committee on Finance reported, recommending the appointment of the County Clerk as Drainage Commissioner. Concurred in.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

The late County Treasurer made the following statement:

Cook County,

In account with A. H. Boyden, Treasurer.

Sept. 6, 1861.	By balance in Treasury....		$45,054.19
Dec. 2, "	By License account transferred..............		135.00
Dec. 2, "	By Swamp Land " "		32.39
			$45,221.58
Dec. 2, "	To County Orders Paid...........	$17,774.61	
Dec. 2, "	Jury Certificates Superior court..	1,886.65	
Dec. 2, "	Jury Certificates Circuit Court.....	1,038.30	
Dec. 2, "	1 per cent. commissions for receiving $167.30.......	1.67	
Dec. 2, "	1 per cent. com. for disbursing $21,130.56	$211.30	$21,352.62
	Balance in Treasury............		$23,868.96

Referred to Committee on Finance.

A resolution that the School Commissioner furnish schedules for the teachers of the county was carried.

Sundry bills were read by the Clerk and referred.

ELECTION OF ALMS HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Alms House Physician. Messrs. Throop and Dolton tellers. The first ballot resulted as follows:

H. T. Messler..........

T. W. Sampson..........26

and Dr. Messler was declared elected.........16

Upon motion of Dr. Gibbs the rule relating to reports upon the table was suspended, and several reports were taken up.

The report of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, recommending the payment of sundry claims, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, recommending the payment of $3 to each judge and clerk of the election; $5 to each place where an election was held; that each supervisor be allowed the sum of $2 for posting notices; $2 for filing collector's bond, and mileage one way; and each poll bearer the sum of ten cents per mile for delivering poll books, was adopted.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S BOND.

Mr. Dolton, of the Committee on Judiciary, made a report recommending the acceptance of the present County Treasurer's bond; Mr. Cornell, of the same Committee, reported adversely to the acceptance. The latter stated that several of the sureties were heavily in debt, but if the Board decided to accept, he had no fault to find. He had shielded himself from the responsibility.

Mr. Dolton spoke in favor of his report, stating that three of the sureties alone were worth $700,000.

Mr. Cornell said he had lived here 15 years, and knew the sureties intimately. One of the sureties told him he was worth half a million dollars, and owed $150,000. His property was real estate in Bridgeport, which was uncertain. Men who were trafficking and risking largely were not the proper persons to have upon a bond. It was no time now, in these days of war, to take men shingled over with mortgages and bound down with debts. He could not conscientiously take those names.

Mr. Throop asked Mr. Boyden, the late County Treasurer, the amount of taxes held by the Treasurer, and was answered by Mr. Dolton that it was $289,355.66. He said there were some very good names upon the bond, and he wanted to know the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer, that he might know the real responsibility. Had not the Board a guarantee in some of these names that the interests of the taxes would be looked after? He thought sixteen names upon the bond with some of them wealthy men, gave ample security.

The question was taken upon Mr. Dolton's report by ayes and nays, resulting as follows: ayes 17, nays 15.

Mr. Charleston asked to be excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee, and a resolution to that effect was passed.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Throop offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, we deem it highly important if possible to induce Congress at this session to take action in reference to the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in view of its great national importance in a military point of view, and also its commercial interest to this and other States, therefore.

Resolved, That as individuals and as members of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, in an official capacity, so far as prudent and proper, we pledge our assistance and co-operation with all persons and for all such measures as are best calculated to accomplish this great and desirable object.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution, as an amendment, to add to the above, that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to subscribe not more than $300, if necessary, in making the preliminary surveys.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Dolton expressed doubts of the legality of the appropriation, and upon the question being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Dolton offered a further amendment, that copies of Mr. Throop's resolution be forwarded to the Illinois delegation in Congress, and the resolution as amended passed unanimously.

The Board adjourned until this morning.

A New Phase in the Reform School Suits.

PATRICK FINISSEY FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. } In the Circuit Court.

In this case, the petitioner sought to be discharged from the Reform School, upon the ground that the law under which he was committed was unconstitutional, for the following reasons:

1. That the Commissioner appointed under the law is clothed with judicial power, contrary to Sec. 1 Art. 6 of the Constitution, which vests the judicial power of the State in the Supreme Court, Circuit Court and Justices of the Peace, &c.

2. Because, as contended by counsel, the law making the decision of the Commissioner final, and providing for a hearing before him, and without a jury, is in violation of Sec. 6 Art. 13 of the Constitution, which provides that "the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law," &c.

3. Because it is in violation of Sec. 8 Art. 13 of the Constitution.

4. That if the Police Magistrate, and not the Commissioner, is, in contemplation of law, the Judge in the case, the law is unconstitutional, because it invests Justices of the Peace with a jurisdiction which by the Constitution they cannot exercise—Sec. 10 of Art. 13 of the Constitution providing "that Justices of the Peace shall try no person, except as a court of inquiry, for any offence punishable with imprisonment, or death, or fine above one hundred dollars."

The arguments in this case were made yesterday afternoon, the Court now having the case under advisement.

GODEY FOR JANUARY 1862, will be received at eleven o'clock to-day, by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. No lady should fail to read Godey's advertisement in another column of this morning's paper.

"WANTED."—A few more recruits to fill up the Prairie City Guards, who are attached to the McClellan Brigade, 58th Regt. Ill. Vol., Col. Lynch, commanding. Now is the time for those wishing to join a crack corps under an officer who understands his business, having had over seven months' experience in camp duty. Recruiting office next door to the Eagle Hotel, opposite Northwestern Depot, West Water street.

Capt. [illegible] P. O. Box 2407

AN IMPORTANT LAND SUIT.

A Dowry of $100,000 in Litigation.

In the Circuit Court, before Judge Manierre, the closing argument for the petitioner was made yesterday, by Judge Arrington, in the important suit for dower brought by Mrs. F. B. Nicoll against William B. Ogden and others. The importance of the principles involved in this case, as well as the amount in issue, give it unusual interest. The facts in the case, as we gather them from the evidence, are briefly as follows:

In 1834, an Association was formed in New York by Edward A. Nicoll, husband of the petitioner, Charles Butler, and others, for the purchase and sale of Western lands. The members contributed $160,000, and purchased the "Hunter property," so called, in this city, together with other lands. The title to the property was taken in 1835 in the name of Charles Butler, who issued certificates to the various parties who had contributed to the purchase money, setting forth the amount of their respective interests, which amounts were to be paid in money on a sale of the lands.

On April 1st, 1842, all of the land which had not been sold was divided between Charles Butler on the one side and the other beneficial owners on the other side, Butler retaining an undivided half of it in his own name and for his own use, and conveying the other undivided half to Orsamus Bushnell and E. A. Nicoll, to hold the same as trustees, but the purposes of the trust not being set forth in the deed.

On April 12th, 1842, Nicoll and Bushnell subscribed a declaration of trust referring to the deed of Butler, and setting forth that they held the lands in trust for Nicoll and others, Nicoll being entitled to six-eighteenths (6-18) thereof; that partition of the lands was to be made in six months, if practicable; that if any of the lands should be sold before partition, the trustees would pay over the proceeds to Nicoll and the other beneficiaries, in proportion to their respective interests therein, and that when partition should be made, the share of each beneficiary should be conveyed by the trustees to each beneficiary, his heirs or assignees, or to such person as he might direct.

Subsequently, in 1842, Nicoll conveyed by two deeds his interest to other parties, (Mrs. Nicoll not joining in the deeds,) and on April 10th, 1846, the persons to whom Nichols had conveyed, together with the persons owning the remaining twelve-eighteenths of the property, all united in a sale and conveyance of their interests in the property to William B. Ogden.

On November, 5th, 1856, Osamus Bushnell, who was then the sole Trustee under the deed of Butler, Nicoll having by order of Court been removed from his position as Co. trustee, quit-claimed the premises for the consideration of one dollar to said Ogden.

Some days ago, the evidence in this case was submitted to the Court, and the argument opened for the petitioner by Mr. Peabody, who was followed by Mr. Beckwith for the defence, and the argument was closed for the petitioner by Judge Arrington yesterday, as before stated.

It was contended on behalf of the defendants:

1st. That the power of sale in the Trustees was such that, if executed, the estate of the beneficiaries would be defeated and all incidents of such estate, as dower, would fall with it.

2d. That the power was executed by Bushnell's conveyance to Ogden, and that thus the right of dower was defeated.

On the other hand, it was contended in behalf of the petitioner:

1st. That the power given to the Trustees was a common law authority derived from the beneficiaries themselves, and not a power under the Statute of uses; that the exercise of such an authority can never defeat dower.

2d. That the power of sale claimed for the Trustees, was never executed, for these reasons; that Ogden became, by assignment to him of the interest of all the beneficiaries, sole beneficial owner of the estate, and that, therefore, under the trust, it became the duty of the Trustee to convey the legal title to him, which he did; that the deed from the Trustee to Ogden did not purport to be a sale of the land, but was a mere quit claim of the legal title and contained no words of reference to the power; that any undertaking of a Trustee to make sale of so large a property for such a grossly inadequate consideration, one dollar, would be of itself fraudulent and void as against a beneficiary; and finally, that as Ogden was at the date of Bushnell's quit-claim, the sole beneficial owner of the estate, to claim that Bushnell's deed was an execution of a power of sale, is to claim that Bushnell might sell to Ogden the property which Ogden had bought and paid for six months previously.

3. That even had there been no declaration of trust, there was still a resulting trust in the premises in favor of the beneficiaries who paid the purchase money, to which dower would at once attach.

Dower is also claimed by the petitioners in a considerable amount of the land in Rockwell's Addition and elsewhere, in relation to which the facts are not materially unlike those connected with the Hunter property.

We understand that this suit is brought as a test case, and that the total value of the dower interest of Mrs. Nicoll which will depend on the decision of this case, and which effects lots owned by a large number of persons in this city may reach $75,000 or $100,000.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on the Causes and Cure of Catarrh.

LETTER NO. TWO.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I now come to the consideration of Catarrh: From the frequency of catarrhal affections, as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "colds, coughs and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention cannot be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "Acute Catarrh" are, first, a sense of heat and stuffing in the nose. You find it impossible to breathe through the nostrils, although there is no secretion—the membrane is "dry." If you could now examine the lining of the nostril, you would find it red, swollen, increased in thickness and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through it, and the attempt excites "sneezing."

This irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the frontal sinus; when we have "PAIN" over the "FOREHEAD." It may also extend through the lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it does the nose. In that event the secretion of tears will be increased, and in consequence of the closing of the tear passages, will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering and chilliness is felt over the body. After a time a clear, irritating water is secreted in large quantities by the inflamed membrane, and almost runs from the nose and eyes, producing redness and smarting, wherever it comes in contact with the skin. Gradually this acrid water becomes thicker and less irritating; of a straw color, and then yellow. As this change takes place the irritation subsides; the nostrils again become free; the stuffing in the head passes off, and the secretion diminishes until the health of the patient is fully re-established. This is the usual course of what is called a "COLD IN THE HEAD," or "CATARRH," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the throat, involving the fauces, tonsils and uvula, and then it is called a "SORE THROAT." If the tonsils swell very much, the disease is called "QUINSY." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the eustachian tubes of the ear, and so cause "DEAFNESS;" or down the gullet to the stomach, deranging "DIGESTION." The most common course of Catarrh, however, is to creep insidiously down to the lungs, when it is popularly known as a "COLD IN THE CHEST," and professionally by the name of "BRONCHITIS."

CHRONIC CATARRH follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first," we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw-colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second," there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third," a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth," the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are often subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first, or "forming" stage, and a last, or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corroded with foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years, of irritation—of slow, insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a slight speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single globule, from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe, or a whole lung, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide-spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, "it's only a catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat;" or it is only "a slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave!

TREATMENT.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of MEANS of relief within our reach, or from the SEAT of the disease, or the MALIGNITY of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little warm water up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative," by the stomach, which of course does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane also involves the larnyx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution is thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same instant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax and perforated with small holes. To this I fitted a piston and used it as a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfection. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic Catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately, Catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. We regard Catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can by any other means so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrh affection.

My next letter will treat of Bronchitis.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for the Throat and Lungs, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue, Chicago, December 6, 1861.

Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, No. 57 East 12th street, New York.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the Try Society of this city and the writer of the following letter tells its own story:

LAPORTE, Dec. 2d, 1861.

SIR: Some time ago I noticed an account, in the Chicago TRIBUNE, of the formation, in the "Young Men's Christian Association," of a society called "The Try Society." I feel very much interested in it, and think it a good stimulant to Bible reading among all classes. I have obtained nearly four hundred names for it, among which are about one hundred soldiers belonging to Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment. We read to-day the 18th chapter of the Gospel of John. I know but *very little* of the Society, and shall be very much obliged to you if you will inform me if we are reading in concert with *you*; also whether the names of *all* belonging are registered in your Association. If so, will you accept ours? Also, the number now belonging to the Society. Excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, as I have no other way of informing myself, and, believe me ever your well wisher in every good work,

MISS ABBIE INGERSOLL,
Laporte, Ind.

To the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago.

REPLY.

We thank you for your efforts in behalf of the Society, and gladly welcome you, and all of you, as co-laborers in the good cause. You are reading in concert with us. We read to-day 1st chap. Acts.

TRY SOCIETY.

☞ Those weather strips and rubber mouldings for doors and windows, can be had at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, up stairs.

☞ "*New Year Call*" and best Wedding Cards, at Tremont House. Samples by mail; send four stamps to O. Sackett.

☞ Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.

Deposits received, and money remitted as desired.

KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & Co.,
53 Clark street, Sherman House block.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.
se25-ly

☞ Headquarters Yates Rifle Regiment, 130 Randolph street, up stairs.
COL. J. RUTISHAUSER, Commanding.
LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. CLYBURN.
de4-6t

HOW TO PREVENT FALLING ON THE ICE.—Get your boots and shoes soled with rubber soling. Send them to the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph, and you will get them neatly done.
de3-6t

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing.
nov11-h321-ly

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing.
dec3-lyr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.
nov12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. M. De Zang, of the Diocese of Massachusetts, is expected to preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street, Sunday at 10½ o'clock. The fourth sermon to Young Men will be delivered Sunday evening by a distinguished clergyman, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

— Rev. Roswell Peck, D.D., of Racine, will officiate at St. Johns Church, Union Park, to-morrow at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

— Rev. Mr. Mackie, of Rochester, N. Y., will preach at the Calvary Church, near Ringgold street on Indiana avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

MARRIED.

In Waukegan, Dec. 4th, by Rev. Mr. Marhon, Mr. S. E. REED, of Chicago, and Mrs. LUCIA A. SMITH, of Waukegan.

In this city, on the 6th inst., by Rev. N. G. Collins, Chaplain of the 57th Regiment, Mr. ABRAM BOCKEE, Sergeant Major in the 57th Regiment, and Miss MINNIE A. MIDLER, all of Chicago.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

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DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of sizes constantly on hand, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274.
oc29-ly

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville,)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

$50,000 ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY WANTED.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRIGHT & BROTHER,

Dealers in

Bank Notes, Specie and Exchange,

No. 36 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

[illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.

[illegible]

SOUTH CHICAGO TAXES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1861.

Money continues abundant on all real business paper, and the banks supply their customers readily at the legal rates, viz: 10 per cent. This statement, strictly true in every respect, and made by us almost daily for many weeks past, is probably misunderstood by some of our readers in the city, and by most persons out of the city. Merchants and produce dealers in the country should understand that the remark applies to the paper of well established houses here. They can, on pork and produce bills, get all the money they want at the figure quoted; but they cannot afford, on bank discounts, to make advances on long time at the same rate, for the reason that the bills of our houses here that are taken by the banks are made payable at 30 and 45 days, and sometimes, though not generally, at 60 days, in New York, the banker thereby realizing, besides his discount, whatever the price of exchange may be. Then again the difference between short rates of discount, and interest on long time and on large amounts, is a very considerable item. Money is indeed "plenty," but, as generally stated, only for "legitimate business purposes," which implies the conditions stated above. Holders of money were never more particular as to the securities on which they loan and the purposes for which it is used. While money is abundant, it is only so for those who have the right kind of paper to offer.

Exchange is close. The ruling market figure is ½; but the Indiana branches still sell to customers at ¼. Outsiders are charged ⅜@½. The demand is moderately active; but the supply thus far seems fully equal to the necessities of trade.

Gold buying at ⅜@½; selling price, ⅝@¾@1 per cent. prem. for small lots.

MILWAUKEE.—The following is from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Affairs are gradually shaping themselves in compliance with the regulations of the new banking law, and the indications are that business will soon be moving along as smoothly as could be desired. The only complaint at present, is of a scarcity of money, and as soon as the state of the public mind will warrant the banks in expanding their line of discounts to a more liberal extent, the stringency in this respect will quickly disappear. Exchange is not plenty, neither can we say that it is very scarce, for all of the banks sell large amounts daily at 1½ cent, premium. They, however, still limit sales to the wants of that class of customers who have Eastern remittances to make, and this leaves commission merchants and others to supply themselves from other sources. The brokers sell freely at 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

The brokers continue to ask 1½@2 ℔ cent. for gold, but as it can be had for ¾ by assorting the currency and presenting it at the redeeming agencies, they do not sell much at these figures. The banks offer specie at par for drafts on New York.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77½	77½
Galena	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	70	70½
Burlington and Quincy	58½	58
Michigan Southern (preferred)	36¾	36½
Michigan Southern (common)	17¾	17½
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. bonds	41½	42¾
Missouri 6s	40	40½
Virginia 6s	48½	48

Market—First board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	693	15808	930	....	....	....
R I R R	486	8400	3150	....	1750	....
Ill C R R	790	7600	11800	1125	350	....
C B & Q R R	872	3474	3040	....	....	....
N W R R	1452	3301	129	180	42	102
C A & St L R R	670	175	3100	200	700	62
Total	4956	38758	21449	2505	2842	162

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G.S Bu.	Hwa' brls.
G & C U R R	1090	200	42	5680	3380	....
R I R R	800	235	....	....	....	....
Ill C R R	1300	89	45	7091	....	130
C B & Q R R	8220	95	249	22694	8345	60
N W R R	89	133	....	2507	945	49
C A & St L R R	250	50	....	1490	2347	175
Total	11639	710	336	36417	15017	464

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day amounted to 11,639, which with the number left over yesterday, caused a still further depression in prices of about 5c ℔ 100 lbs. The range of quotations was $2.20@2.57½ gross; but the great bulk of the transactions were at $2.40@2.50. One lot of thin hogs was sold as low as $2.20, and two or three lots at $2.30—while some extra choice brought $2.52½@2.55, and one lot, $2.57½; but as will be seen from the following table of averages, the majority of sales were at $2.40 and $2.50:

	Hogs averaging			
96	Hogs averaging	314 lbs	at	$2.57½
[illegible]	"	288	"	2.55
[illegible]	"	290	"	2.52½
[illegible]	"	296	"	2.50
[illegible]	"	324	"	2.47
[illegible]	"	247	"	2.42½
[illegible]	"	226	"	2.41
[illegible]	"	279	"	2.40
[illegible]	"	218	"	2.37½
[illegible]	"	246	"	2.35
[illegible]	"	210	"	2.30
[illegible]	"	201	"	2.20

The above table shows sales of upwards of 6,000 Hogs,— about one-third of which were bought by shippers, and the balance by packers. Towards the close, in consequence of the mild weather, packers were holding off, and the market was very dull—with probably about 9,000 head left over unsold.

Dressed Hogs declined fully 10c ℔ 100 lbs—the weather being quite unfavorable—with sales at $2.75@3.00—the market closing dull.

There was a good demand for good Beef Cattle, but the supply is light, and the market firm, with sales at $1.50@2.65 for inferior to good.

The Provision market to-day was easier, and more active. There was a good demand for Mess Pork at yesterday's decline, and we note sales today of 2000 brls in various lots at $9.50—most of it free of storage till the opening of navigation. As heretofore, these purchases of Mess Pork were all on Canadian account. There was rather an easier feeling in English Meats, and we report sales of 400,000 lbs Short Boneless Middles at $5.60 packed, which is a concession of ⅛@¼c on the figures formerly asked by holders. A small lot of Bulk Shoulders (eight days in salt) was sold at 3c loose, and 300 Green Hams at 3¼c loose. There was a better demand for Lard, especially kettle-rendered, and the market was firmer, with sales of 300 brls at 7¼c, and 100 brls and tierces at 7@7¼c—most of it for immediate shipment to Liverpool.

The decline in Mess Pork has had a corresponding effect on cooperage—Pork barrels closing dull at $1.37½.

There was a fair demand for Flour to-day, and the market advanced about 5c per brl, with however, less activity than yesterday. About 5,000 brls were sold at $3.55@3.85 for medium to choice spring extras, and $3.50@3.30 for spring superfine. Winter wheat flour was neglected and dull. The demand for spring superfine was very active.

There was but little done in grain. Wheat ruled quiet, with light sales at 70½@70¾c for No 1 spring, and 63½@64c for No. 2 Spring. Corn was steady at 28½c. Oats in good demand at 18c. Rye was dull and 2c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 30c. Barley was steady. Highwines dull at 13c. Seeds quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROVISIONS—The market for Mess Pork was easier and more active. Sales, 2000 bbls Mess Pork at $9.50, most of it free of storage till the opening of navigation. Cut meats a shade lower. Sales, 400,000 lbs Short Boneless Middles, at $5.60 packed and delivered; 3,000 Green Hams, at 3¼c loose; 6000 lbs Bulk Shoulders (8 days in salt) at 3c loose. Lard in better demand and firmer. Sales, 300 bbls prime kettle-rendered at 7¼c; 50 tcs do at 7¼c; 40 tcs do at 7c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 710. Market dull in consequence of mild weather, and 10c lower. Sales were:

[illegible]

LIVE HOGS—Received, 11,639. Under heavy receipts, the market was about 5c lower and more active, with a better demand for shipment, but less inquiry by packers in consequence of the mild weather—market closing depressed. Sales were:

[illegible]

BEEVES—Received, 336 head. There is a good and shipping demand and the market is steady and firm. Sales:

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 4,956 brls. Market advanced 5c per brl. Sales were as follows: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 38,758 bu. Market quiet. [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Dull. [illegible]

[illegible]

POTATOES—In good demand at 40@45c for sound.

TALLOW—Prime City held at 8c.

HIDES—Unchanged. We quote:—Dry Flint, 10@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

BROOM CORN—10 tons prime at $65.00; 5 tons good at $50.00.

COOPERAGE—Lower. Sales, 9,300 Pork barrels, at $1.37½; 200 do at $1.40; 100 do at $1.30.

Stock of Grain in Boston.

The stock of grain in Elevators, Monday, Dec. 2, was as follows:

Corn, Western mixed, bu............	214,278
do do yellow, "	32,934
Total corn............	247,202
Oats, white............	58,879

Closing of the New York Canals.

ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1861.

The Board of Canal Commissioners to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canals of this State be considered closed on the 10th inst.

Exports of Breadstuffs to France.

The exports of Breadstuffs from New York to France from the 1st of June to the 29th of November last were: 260,136 brls flour; 6,984,854 bu wheat; 233,607 bu corn; 15,019 bu rye; 28,594 bu oats.

Wool.

It is reported, that during the past three months, upwards of 10,000 bales of wool have been purchased in the European markets for account of the American manufacturers and dealers, and prices continue to be well sustained for the various grades.

One-half the Potato Crop in Ireland Destroyed.

[From the Dublin Freeman, Nov. 14.]

The potato crop is now dug out, and the result had been anticipated. More than one-half is gone, and whether the remainder will stand in close pits, excluding the slightest approach of air, remains to be seen. In the provincial papers we find that some localities had been visited less severely than others, and our country friends draw general conclusions about "things being much better than they had been represented." We wish we could join in the encouragement and hold out a hope of improvement. But we cannot. The staple food of the country has been already reduced one-half, an estimate in which farmers, boards of guardians and landed proprietors concur, while in some districts it would not be extravagant to assert that so far from a portion of the crop being available for food, the people will not have sufficient for seed. It is useless to disguise the fact, and the government should take instant steps, in concert with proprietors, to give employment during the ensuing year.

Ocean Freights at New York—Dec. 4.

Freights are easier, and only a moderate business doing. To Liverpool the engagements are: 50,000 bush. wheat at 9@9¼d, in bulk and bags; 32,000 bush. corn at 8½@9d, in bulk and bags; 4,000 bris flour at 2s 3d@2s 6d. To London: 25,000 bu wheat at 9@9½d, in bulk and bags; 1,300 brls flour at 2s 7½d@2s 9d. To Glasgow: 1,200 brls flour at 2s 10½d; 200 brls rosin at 2s 9d; and 10 hhds tallow at 37s 6d. To Havre: 1,000 brls flour at 70c; 1,800 bu wheat at 18c in bags.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 4th.]

The general market was decidedly firm yesterday, and we note an advance in many of the leading articles. The total number of hogs slaughtered around the falls was 21,175 and the receipts embraced 4,096, of which 1,515 were brought down by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last evening. The number in pens, to be slaughtered to-day, is 1,915. We heard of no sales yesterday either of hogs or green meats. $3.25 ℔ hundred net being the rates for good hogs. The pork packing season has created a demand for salt, which is firm at 45@48c ℔ bushel, showing an advance of from 3@5c ℔ bu.

[From the Boston Post, Dec. 3.]

Pork is very dull. Small sales of prime $9.00@10.00; mess $13.00@14.00; clear $14.00@15.00 ℔ brl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is in moderate demand. Sales of Eastern and Western mess at $11.50@13.50 ℔ brl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is in limited request. Sales in brls at 9@9½c; kegs 9¾@10c ℔ lb, cash and 4 mos. Hams are dull at 5½@7c ℔ lb, cash and 4 mos.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 5.]

The receipts of hogs to-day were 10,000 head. The market opened with a good feeling on the part of sellers, and an advance of 10c was demanded, but this was not responded to by buyers, who were inclined to establish a decline. Parties met, however, at yesterday's figures, and about 2,000 head sold at $3.25@3.35. One transaction was reported at $3.45, but this was above the market. At the close packers were not free buyers at $3.30; but still the offerings were fully disposed of, with in the range of quotations. There was an improved demand for mess pork, and 1,500 brls sold, including 300 on the spot, at 9.25@9.50, and 1,200 for delivery this month at $9.50. Green meats brought 2¾c for shoulders; 3¼@3¾c for hams, and 4¼c for sides. The market was steady but not brisk. Lard was less firm, closing at 7¼c for prime tierce. There were sales of short (rib) middles at 5¾c. It is estimated now that the packing for European markets this season will exceed 40,000 boxes.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 5th.]

HOGS.—There were no receipts worthy of notice to-day, and holders are said to be holding off for higher prices. Hog buyers find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the fall from 6 cents last year, to 3@3½c this year. But if they will stop to reason on the subject, and take into the account all the circumstances which surround the case, they will see that the fall is inevitable, bad as it will hurt. It will be impossible to stimulate the market by the most adroit and ingenious compliance, to anything near the prices of last year. We can only repeat what we have before said on this subject, "that we wish it were otherwise," but candor compels us to give an unbiased opinion against the possibility of a higher average than $3.00 per 100 pounds net for hogs this season. We can well imagine the reluctance with which the producer makes up his mind to fifty per cent. reduction on former prices. But these are times of reduced profits in every branch of business, and some feel tolerably comfortable to get off at 50 per cent. But whatever occurs, and whatever new light dawns upon the pork market, for or against the producer, the packers of this market are prepared to keep pace with events as they transpire touching the pork question, and the farmer can always be sure of as good prices here as at any other Western market.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 4th.]

PROVISIONS.—The market for the hog product generally is unsettled and drooping, owing to the late decline in hogs at the West, and the receipts and sales of all kinds, except for government purposes, continue light. Mess pork ranges at $13@13.50, and mess beef at $12.00@15.00 ℔ brl, the latter for city packed. Bacon moves off slowly, and prices favor the buyer, ranging at 6@8c for hams, 6@5½c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for sides. 150,000 lbs of the latter sold to the government, packed in tight casks, at the highest figures. Green meats are beginning to come forward, and prices are irregular and lower, with sales of hams in pickle at 6@6½c, and shoulders in salt at 4½@4¾c. Lard is firm, with further sales of 100 trcs prime western at 9c, cash; kegs are worth 9½c.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 6th.]

The receipts of hogs were very light to-day, and as high as $3.50, Missouri currency, was paid, but $3.30 in coin was all that could be got for heavy hogs. Hogs weighing two hundred and twenty pounds and upwards brought the highest prices, but light hogs will not bring over $3.25 per 100 lbs net. Probably 3,500 or 4,000 head will cover the receipts at the packing houses, up to this date, and mostly from Missouri. Very few Illinois hogs have yet reached this market, but those sections of that State which usually send their hogs here are preparing to do so this season, and the crop is greatly in excess of any former year within our remembrance. The mild weather of to-day will probably operate against large receipts, and our packers will hardly get harnessed into the work of packing briskly before next week.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 6th.]

We did not discover any change in the market for hogs. The receipts were 6,000 head. The weather moderated rapidly, and this had some effect upon the trade. Prices ranged from $3.25 to $3.35. Within this range the offerings were taken. Mess pork was in fair demand for forward delivery at $9.50. There was not much inquiry for lots on the spot. Green meats sold at 2¾c for shoulders, 3¼@3¾c for hams, and 3¾@3⅞c for sides. Bacon dull, at 3¼@3½c for shoulders, 5@5½c for sides, and 5¾c for clear sides. Lard dull, at 7¼@7½c for prime tierce; keg held at 8c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

[From the New York Tribune of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for the market at 44th street, 3,636.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality........8 @8½ Ordinary..........5½@6½

Medium.........7 @7½

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 8½c.

The general average of the market is 7¼c

The most of the sales range from 6½ to 8c

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,961.

This is 677 head more than last week, and 465 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,636, shows 145 head more than the average, and 696 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1335	Kentucky	189
Ohio	831	New Jersey	10
Indiana	301	Michigan	380
Illinois	395	Canada	26
Pennsylvania	—	Connecticut	158

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.—Fresh arrivals this morning, together with some lots overlooked in the count yesterday, the number of cattle has grown larger than any one expected by five or six hundred, and consequently the market will not close as advantageously to drovers as they anticipated yesterday, though we think the market no worse, and it will close much better than it did last Wednesday, and owing to this, and to a shade better prices yesterday than last Tuesday, and to a better quality of cattle on the average, the average of the market is advanced ⅛c.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 33,888.

Another week of overwhelming supply. The quotations for prime lots of fat corn fed hogs per cwt live weight is $3.62½@3.75. Distillers, $3.25. And the arrivals are so great daily, that, extensive as the market-place is at the west-end of Fortieth street, the hogs cannot be stored there, and large numbers are driven over to the cattle pens in Forty-fourth street, where there is ample room, except cattle market days; then there is difficulty in getting the stock off of the cars and boats as fast as it arrives.

When Mr. Allerton built his extensive hog market, no one thought it possible [illegible]

[illegible]

bu Racine spring at $1.26@1.28; 53,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.26@1.29½; 1,600 bu amber Iowa at $1.30@1.31; 2,900 bu Canadian club at $1.26@1.30; 3,300 bu winter red western at $1.33@1.37; [illegible] bu amber Michigan at $1.36@1.38; 6,300 bu white Illinois at $1.38; 4,000 bu white Michigan at $1.45. Rye steady. Sales 4,000 bu at 80@83c. Barley quiet at 70@75c. Corn heavy—closing steady at yesterday's prices; 62c for poor mixed western; 63½@64c for shipping do; 64c for yellow Jersey; 67c for yellow southern; 71c for white western. Oats easier. Sales at 44@45½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Sales, 250 brls at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $9.25 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Sales, 100 brls at $4.00@5.50 country prime; $5.00@5.50 country mess; $11.00@12.00 repacked mess; $13.50 extra mess. Prime mess beef steady at $16.00@20.00. Beef hams steady with fair demand. Sales, 1,000 brls western at $15.00@15.25. Cut meats dull; small sales at previous prices; smoked, dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs $4.62½@4.75. Bacon sides in moderate request. Sales, 1,150 boxes at 5⅞c for short ribbed middles. Lard in good demand at easier prices. Sales, 800 brls at 8½@9¼c. Butter firm. Sales at 11@16c for Ohio, 10@20c for state. Cheese shade firmer at 8¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio very firm with moderate demand. Sales 1800 bags at 16½@17c. Sugar—Raw quiet and firm. Molasses steady and unchanged.

STOCKS—A shade better. C & R I 63¾; M & P 19; C & T 32¾; G & C 70; s 10; I C scrip 60¾; a 10; Pac Mail 84¾; Erie 31; Hudson 36¾; M C 48¾; M S gtd 36¾; Pan 111; N Y C 77¾; Va 6s 48; Cal 7s 81¾; Tenn 6s 41¾; U S 6s 81, coupons 93.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.—Flour steady. GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand and market without material change. Sales 2000 bu Chicago spring at 99c, 2500 bu do at 98c afloat, 500 bu choice Canadian club at $1.05. Corn and other grains quiet.

LAKE IMPORTS—None.

CANAL EXPORTS—6600 bu wheat.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull, and nothing doing.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales of 50 brls at 16¼c.

LAKE IMPORTS—600 brls flour; 21,000 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—None.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50	Bales	Stark Sheeting,	12½c.
75	"	Lawrence Sheeting,	12½c.
100	"	Appleton do.	do.
100	"	Indian Head do.	do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50	per hundred.
30,000 Lewiston Bags,	$25.50	do.
30,000 Ozark Bags,	$22.50	do.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...	10c.
50 " American Print Works, ...	9c.
50 " Richmond Works, ...	9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.	
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,	
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,	

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers,

Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no26-g555-ly]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Engagement of the young American Tragic Actress,

MISS BATEMAN,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, Dec. 7th, in her own translation of the great French play, in four acts, entitled

BEATRIX; Or, The Madonna of Art.

Which has met wherever it has been presented with

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.

Beatrix, (known as the Madonna of Art.. Miss Bateman.

Grand Duchess.............Miss Hosmer.

Kingston.............Mr. McVicker.

GRAND DANCE.............Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

Sixth and last night of the successful Comedetta of

I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN.

Miss Jennie Hosmer, Mrs. Myers, Messrs. McVicker, Myers, and Chaplin in new characters.

☞ In active preparation, Mrs. Bateman's great Comedy SELF.

WINCHELL'S LECTURES and PERSONATIONS OF CHARACTER,

AT BRYAN HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th,

FORTY ODD CHARACTERS.

In the course of the evening Mr. W. will give his New Union Debating Society Sketch of six characters without change of costume.
de7-h870-1t

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only,

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 13 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.
de5-h860-1m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1320.
au28-g157-6m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This [illegible] been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, [illegible] night or week. It is [illegible] Halls in the United States, [illegible] testify that in respect to [illegible] VENTILATION [illegible] will seat over two thousand [illegible] moderate. Address E. W. [illegible] of Metropolitan Hall, Chicago.
no23-h494-3m

General Notices.

AN UNIQUE NEW STYLE [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861, will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:45 P. M., except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:00 A. M., and 9:30 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.
my23
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 10:00 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

5:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 11.40 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.
oc15-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:00 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

5:40 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West side, Chicago.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M. Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M. Albany 4:15 A. M. New York 9:50 P. M. Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M. Suspension Bridge 5:25, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 5:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Fast Express; and 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 5:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 8:10 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:20 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:32 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:55 A. M.
no8
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.
no26-h568-3m

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:35 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.
jy1

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5:20 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:00 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:30 P. M., Logansport 8:05 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:50 P. M., Terre Haute 1:35 A. M., Cairo 4:00 A. M.

4:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:45 A. M., Springfield 1:25 P. M., Alton 10:05 A. M., St. Louis 10:40 A. M., Terre Haute 3:25 P. M., Vincennes 1:20 P. M., Evansville 8:30 P. M., Cairo 8:45 P. M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
6:15 A. M.,	7:25 A. M.,
12:00 M.,	12:55 P. M.,
5:30 P. M.,	6:20 P. M.,

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. [illegible]

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt. Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible]

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Cigar Makers. [illegible]

WANTED—Cheap for [illegible]

WANTED.—A well [illegible] German Lady [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible]

WANTED.—Second-Hand [illegible]

WANTED—At the [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation [illegible]

WANTED—A young [illegible] Wet Nurse [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT—[illegible]

WANTED! WANTED! [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty [illegible]

WANTED—200,000 Railroad [illegible] St. Louis, Alton and Chicago [illegible]

WANTED.—To all [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible] GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machine [illegible]

TEACHERS.—A [illegible]

BUGGY WANTED. [illegible]

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the Brick Dwelling [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" "Lumber Yard" Property [illegible] JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr. [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS MELODEONS [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible]

VESSEL FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] Clark street [illegible] M. T. COLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's [illegible] E. F. WELLS [illegible]

FOR SALE.—For [illegible] on Margaret street [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible]

FRESH MILCH COWS [illegible] HAASE'S PARK [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—[illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON [illegible]

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, [illegible] AT CLINTONVILLE. [illegible] POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. [illegible]

NOTICE TO MILLERS.—[illegible] GEORGE L. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms [illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few [illegible]

BOARDING.—There are [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—Very [illegible]

NATIONAL HOUSE [illegible]

MITCHELL & [illegible] TALLOW, CANDLES [illegible] J. S. MITCHELL.

WAR DECLARED ON [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUN

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND

Office, No. 51 Clark St

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUN

[illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be ma time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters ma at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chi

The Tribu

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPE

We are happy to lay before our Judge Trumbull's speech in the States Senate on Thursday last, on ablest constitutional arguments ev nounced before that body, and a tim learned exposition of the harmony Constitution with all the requirem war, fortified by numerous citation S. Supreme Court decisions and auth on International law. The speech found on the second page of to-day'

EXCHANGE OF PRISONE

It will be received with gratif throughout the country and the arm indication that the barriers to an exc of prisoners are removed, and that, a ginning, a number constituting abou third of the rebel prisoners taken a teras, are to be exchanged from Fo Monroe for an equal number of F prisoners from Richmond.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The news we give of an alleged d ery of an association of loyal men i kansas, comes to us from a source should entitle it to credit, especially a same affair it must have been that fo the burden of Gov. Rector's late Mes in which he complains of treason in midst of his State. What will be the of these Union men is certain. They wi harried and hunted down with sword cord, unless by some movement of the eral forces a standard be set up to which may fly who desire to aid the Governm And when this is done, let it not be till "Third Orders" are abolished and the G ernment is ready to accept every str arm, white or black, that will aid in the tinguishment of treason. The cou named in the account in another colu are among the northernmost in the St

SHARP COUNTING IN NEW YOR

It is seriously feared that the Mayor of New York will have to be settled by courts, so determined are the oppositio defraud George Opdyke of his elec Fernando Wood is nowhere, and he t in to help Gunther, the other Democ candidate. The returns of several vo districts have been thrown out, because canvassers delayed to hand in their within the twenty-four hours, and votes have been discovered for Gun with a variety of spelling; by all of w means the returns are so amended, as, said, to give Gunther 78 majority! canvassers, who make a final count, ar to any such iniquity, and are delaying proceedings until the arrangements grand fraud on the people can be m The path of an honest man to the Ma alty of New York is beset with many gers, but we believe Opdyke will go despite all. This is too good a chanc have an honest Executive to be lost by means legitimate to securing it.

THE SOUTHERN NEWS.

We give in another column a variet interesting Southern news. Latest most reliable advices from Charleston resent them confident that they can ga forces rapidly enough to meet us at point on the mainland we may choos least with equal numbers. Drawing f Georgia and North Carolina pretty fre and expecting to have soon a portion their own men in Virginia to count up they are perfectly quiet now, and have yet withdrawn a single company from general Confederate service.

This looks as if we might have to w them yet on the Potomac, instead of hav an easy day's work of exploration of serted camps. Two things have alre been demonstrated—that the Governm will not, by any blockade, *starve out* a ritory the most fertile agricultural re on the face of the globe; and that it not *scare out* of existence the Confede The loyal people of the North are ready accept, to the fullest extent, the third m the bayonet, in which we shall be succ ful, just when we accept and use all means ready to our hands. The slave rebels must either fight with us, or aga us. We shall see all squeamishness on point given up directly.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSA

Treason Discovered in C. S. A.

In our last issue we referred to the fact the recent Message of Gov. Rector, of Ark sas, darkly and dolefully hinted at the ex ence of treason in the midst of that ha State. From other sources this passes bey a mere surmise, since it is certain that arr are being made of parties in Arkansas char with being Union men.

The Little Rock *State Journal*, of the alt., notices the arrival at that city of twe seven prisoners, members of a secret Lea organization from Van Buren county. T were lodged in jail for safe-keeping, until t the civil authorities. Forty others w said to be on the way, and the names of whole clan known, also their secret signs pass-words, which were divulged by a you man who was ignorantly initiated into order.

From this same sheet it appears that in mation of this organization was given to G Burgevin by a citizen of Van Buren cou and volunteer in the Confederate serv The names of the leaders were fully divul and a sharp pursuit took place. Two of th were hung immediately upon being tak The editor of the Little Rock *Journal* cla to speak most knowingly, and entirely by card in the matter, and claims to have b permitted to peruse the Constitution of organization. He says it is called a "P and Constitutional Society." They have members in Searcy, Van Buren, Newton Izard counties, and 1,700 in the whole St They have a regular system of signs and p words, and are furnished with supplies money from the Northern camps. The Con tution makes its obligatory upon every m ber to hazard his life in aid of another in tress, and the penalty of expressing any the secrets of the organization is death.

Gen. Burgevin, who was mustering regiment at Carrollton, in Carroll county soon as he heard of the conspiracy, at o hurried down to the counties above named take such steps as might be necessary. At C ton, in Van Buren county, he saw one C Jerome B. Lewis, who assured him of correctness of the report. Col. Lewis called out a guard of 100 men, and was at time making arrests, and Gen. Burgevin the control of the whole affair with officer.

The sheet we quote, reports that those ready taken were well supplied with arms ammunition, and infers that those still at are equally well equipped.

☞ The telegraph confirms the opinion [illegible] of the case of Col. Kerrigan, of the [illegible] York Mozart Regiment, correcting the [illegible] that the President had already [illegible] his death-warrant. Kerrigan, on a review [illegible] the middle of October, insulted [illegible] Brigadier General Martindale, and the [illegible] was present when the latter officer called [illegible] a squadron of cavalry, bundled the obstrep[illegible] Colonel into a two-wheeled ambulan[illegible] and sent him city-ward. For this act tend[illegible] to incite insubordination in a regiment, [illegible] not over-orderly, Kerrigan will suffer the [illegible] penalties. This and nothing else.

☞ Senator Gwin and Calhoun Benham, [illegible] released on parole at the intercession [illegible] George D. Prentice, are at Washington, [illegible] are being made to have them release[illegible] altogether.

☞ It is reported in the Philadelphia [illegible] that five more Pennsylvania regiments [illegible] be sent to Kentucky.